THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 40. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Prussia Officially Refuses Napoleon's Frontier Demand.

The Emperor Acquiesces and Hopes for Peace.

Imperial Fetes to the American Officers in Russia.

Revolutionary Societies in Moscow

Earl Derby's News by the Cable.

The Rate of Discount Reduced in England.

The Little Ship "Red, White, and Blue" Off Port.

An Advance in Cotton Yesterday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 15.—The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassador to-day at an audience at the Tuileries. The minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French note demanding an extension of the frontier of the empire to the Rhine. The state paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it.

Napoleon replied that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier. He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the Prussian Cabinet in the reply of refusal. He said that the relations existing at present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not overstep the line.

The Paris Bourse remained closed to-day, it being the Emperor's *fete* day.

Official Announcement of the Imperial Frontier Recession.

PARIS, August 16—Noon.—It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for an extension of frontier to the Rhine.

France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than political aggrandizement.

The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the *Moniteur*, that Prussia will not extend her projects of annexation to the German States south of the Main.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The officers of the United States squadron were received by the Emperor and Court to-day at the Imperial palace of the Tzraskoe. Twenty of them dined with the Governor at the Paulofski palace. The royal gardens were magnificently illuminated, and the populace, who turned out in very large numbers, admitted. The Russian bands played the American national airs.

The American officers visited the Emperor's palace and all the public buildings yesterday.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the late attempt on the life of the Czar Alexander has terminated. Several accomplices of the would-be regicide made confessions which go to show that the object of the conspiracy was to effect a general revolution in the empire. There exist, it appears, in Russia two secret societies hostile to the Government, one being named the "Association of Orleanization," the other "Hell." They had their headquarters in Moscow, and acted in communication with the European Revolutionary Committee. Several Poles, who supplied the assassin, belonged to these societies.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 15.—The danger to the duration of the peace now existing in Germany is caused not by any political differences on the part of Prussia, but by questions of a territorial nature, more especially those arising from the partitioning and adjustment of the Federal property acquired by the war.

A war between Prussia and France is probable.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Minature Ship "Red-White-and-Blue."

HASTINGS, August 15.—The small ship *Red-White-and-Blue*, which sailed from New York on the 9th of July, with two men and a dog on board, passed here to-day, bound to London; all well. The names of the men on board are Captain William Hudson and his mate, Fitch. (Hastings is a small port in the English channel, about thirty-three miles from Brighton.)

The steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain Manning, which left New York on the 1st instant, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The Bremen barque *Everhard Delius*, Captain Sauer, which left New York on the 20th of July, arrived at Gravesend on the 15th instant, bound to London.

The ship *Richard*, from St. John, arrived at Gravesend on the 15th instant.

Marine Disasters.

The steamship *Norseman*, arrived at Plymouth on the 15th instant, reports the following disasters to vessels on the east coast of Southern Africa:—

The iron ship *Stalwart*, from Bombay, bound to Liverpool, loaded with cotton, was abandoned and sunk on the 22d of June. The mate and ten of the crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew and passengers were saved by the ship *Alfred*.

The British ship *Agincourt*, Captain Mouriyan, from Southampton for Hong Kong, foundered on the 24th of June. The captain died of exhaustion. The crew were all saved. The *Agincourt* was 794 tons burden, built at Bordeaux in 1857, and owned in London by Kitto & Co.

The ship *Maythorne*, of Glasgow, from Bassein, East Indies, whence she sailed April 3 for New York, had her decks swept on the 21st of June. The second mate and one seaman were lost.

The Hamburg bark *Hennaim* had her decks swept, and lost one man.

The bark *Shepherd*, of Shields, from Colombo for Liverpool, lost mate and two men, and was abandoned.

Several other vessels are reported as having met with serious casualties.

There is great anxiety felt for a number of vessels which were known to be in the severe gale.

Financial and Commercial.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

LONDON, August 16—Noon.—At the Bank Court to-day a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from 10 to 8 P cent. Consols are quoted at 88¼ for money. United States Five-twenties are at 68¼.

LONDON, August 16—Evening.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange:—Consols for money 87¾. United States Five-twenties 68; Illinois Central shares, 75; Erie shares, 42½.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—Noon.—The Cotton market is buoyant, under the peaceful news and the reduction of the Bank rate.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—P. M.—Cotton advanced to-day a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales foot up 20 000 bales. Middling Uplands 14d.

THE LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

EARL DERBY'S CABLE NEWS.

Speech of the British Premier on the Condition of England—The German War, and a "Permanent Union" with America by the Cable.

From the London Times, August 2.

Last evening Lord Derby, as First Lord of the Treasury, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, dined with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The invited guests were about two hundred in number, and included not only the Cabinet Ministers, but all the rest of the more conspicuous members of the conservative party in both houses of Parliament. There were present, besides the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli, the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow, General Negrete, Minister of the Republic of Salvador; Lord Stanley, General and Lady Alice Peel, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Sir John Pakington, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, etc. etc.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers."

Earl Derby replied. In the course of his speech he said:—We have been called upon to undertake a duty for which we were wholly unprepared, and, moreover, at a time when the general course of prosperity of this great country is subjected to no inconsiderable drawbacks. At this moment we have pressing upon us a heavy monetary difficulty which weighs down the commercial classes. We have had, and still have to a certain extent, though now in a somewhat mitigated form, a pestilence among our herds and flocks which has weighed heavily upon many of our agricultural districts, and which has produced an injurious effect upon the consumers of meat in the increased prices of which it has been the necessary consequence. We have also, I grieve to say, unmistakable signs of that most dangerous disease, the Asiatic cholera, which, after lingering a considerable time abroad, and when we had hoped it would abstain from approaching our shores, has suddenly invaded us, and is calling for the most vigilant and careful precautions. I do not wish to draw a dark picture of the position of this country. As against what I have said upon the monetary pressure, I believe that our commerce is extending itself rapidly and widely, and, what is of more consequence, safely also (hear, hear), that it is finding varied and multiplying channels for its development, and is year by year extending itself and enlarging the resources and increasing the opulence of this great town. (Hear, hear.) Again, I believe there never was a time when labor reaped a more ample reward, and when the working classes, with some exceptions no doubt, obtained a larger and fairer remuneration in return for their toil than they do at present. (Hear, hear.) We may also look forward, under the blessing of Providence, to an early and abundant harvest. (Hear.) And, chief blessing of all, we have by God's providence been exempted from that great scourge of nations, the war which for the last two months has been desolating the fairest portion of Europe. (Hear, hear.) With regard to that war I will say nothing more than this: While we look with deep anxiety upon the changes which it may bring about in the state of Europe, I believe that the course which the Government have pursued will be generally approved by the country. We have abstained from taking an active part in favor of or against any of the belligerents. If we saw the slightest prospect of procuring by our mediation and good offices the inestimable blessings of peace, we might be tempted to intervene if asked to do so. But we have not thought that it was our duty to obtrude our advice, our counsel, or our good offices, and to interfere with matters which, although in their ultimate results they may touch remotely the interests of this country, do not at the present moment appear either to affect our honor or our interests. (Hear, hear.) It is with the greatest satisfaction we hear that preliminaries have been already agreed upon between the belligerents, which may have the effect of restoring to Europe the peace of which it stands so much in need; and no country in Europe, no country in the world, will so much rejoice in the restoration of peace as England, the primary object of whose Ministers, to whatever party they belong, must be the maintenance of the tranquillity which is essential to the development of the extended trade of this great commercial empire. (Cheers.) But, my lords, peace has its triumphs as well as war, and no greater triumph, I think, can have been achieved than that which has been accomplished within the last few days in the renewed success of the attempt to bind by the electric telegraph the two great continents of Europe and America, and more especially to unite this country with the great American republic, with which we have so many ties in common—community of language, community of origin, and community, if not of institutions, at least of the principles upon which those institutions are founded. (Cheers.) Every reason of interest and attachment leads us to desire that between ourselves and America there should be a most intimate and permanent union. Now, I received to-day, at half-past 1 o'clock, a telegram dated from New York this morning, informing me, among other things, of the arrival of a British vessel at New York yesterday evening. I ask those who are connected with the commerce of this country and with its great trading interests, whether, looking forward, they can imagine or conceive the effect which may be accomplished by this great undertaking when London and New York are thus brought not within weeks or days or even hours, but almost within minutes of each other? Is there any limit to the consequences which may be anticipated from so close a union of two such countries? (Hear, hear.) It is impossible that on such an occasion as this I should not bear my testimony—and I am sure the same will be borne by all present—to the energy, the perseverance, the indomitable spirit shown amid the greatest difficulties and discouragements by those who have for a second time brought this enterprise to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.) May God grant that this link, now safely established between this country and America, may long continue to unite the two kindred peoples in a bond of harmony and of friendship. (Cheers.)

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Race for the Goodwood Cup.

GOODWOOD COURSE, Thursday, August 2.—The Goodwood cup, value 300 sovs., added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. Two miles and a half. 29 subs.

Marquis of Hastings' The Duke, 4 years 9 st. (Fordham)..... 1
Baron Rothschild's Tourmalin 3 years, 7 st. 3 lb. (Peake)..... 2
Lord Bateman's Moulsey, 5 years, 9 st. 7 lbs. (Morris)..... 3
Lord Stamford's Archimedes, 4 years, 8 st. 10 lbs (Edwards)..... 0
Mr Dane's Watchman, 5 years, 8 st. 3 lbs (Cannon)..... 0

Betting—Even against the Duke, 2 to 1 against Tourmalin, 6 to 1 against Moulsey, 100 to 7 against Archimedes, and 25 to 1 against Watchman. After the preliminary canter the competitors paraded in front of the stand before being conducted to the starting post. At the first attempt Mr. McGeorge succeeded in despatching them on very even terms, but after going a few strides Tourmalin showed in front; before reaching the stand, however, she was pulled back, and Watchman took up the running at a miserable pace, followed by Tourmalin and the Duke; Moulsey, on the left, being slightly in the rear of the Marquis of Hastings' horse. With the exception of Archimedes dropping farther in the rear as they ascended the hill round the clump, little variation occurred until within a mile of home, where Lord Stamford's horse swerved completely round, and could not be induced to go further. Watchman was here passed by Tourmalin, who, in a few strides further, also gave way to the Duke and Moulsey. As they came into the straight Tourmalin had a clear lead, but the Duke gradually closed with her as they approached the distance, and, answering gamely to Fordham's call, he assumed the lead one hundred yards from home, and won cleverly by a length. Moulsey just cantered past the post, and was placed third, and Watchman, who was pulled up at the distance, walked in. Time, according to Benson's chronograph, 4 minutes 27 seconds.

THE FEROCIOUS FENIANS.

Another Invasion of Canada Contemplated—Fifteen Thousand Fighting F. B's, Armed and Equipped, to Rendezvous at Grand Island—They are to be led by the Rebel General Dick Taylor—The Scare in Canada Revived, Etc.

OTTAWA, August 16.—The Government are making active preparations to repel an expected Fenian invasion.

A great Fenian picnic is to take place in a few days on Grand Island, in the Niagara river. It has been ascertained that fifteen thousand fighting men will rendezvous at the island on the occasion in question, that they are well provided with arms and ammunition, that they are now and have for some time been assembling at Buffalo and other points in that vicinity, and that their intention is to make a descent with their whole force upon the Canadian territory.

General Dick Taylor is reported to be the leader who will command the expedition.

Besides this, strange characters in large numbers have been noticed in the streets of Toronto and other border town recently, as they were before the June raid, and the comparative silence and secrecy maintained by the Fenians, both in Canada and the United States, is looked upon as ominous and indicating earnestness and a real desire for attempting serious mischief.

On the other hand the Government have moved the gunboats which recently arrived from England up to the vicinity of the anticipated scene of hostilities. The volunteers are being called out, ostensibly for drill exercises, and some of them are already moving from Toronto westward. A camp of from 2000 to 5000 men is to be established opposite Grand Island. The regulars who were stationed there up to yesterday have, with the exception of one company, been moved towards the frontier, and points where they will be more readily available to act against invasion. There is a great activity among the military generally.

Despatches to officials, military and civic, are momentarily arriving from all points, and are being sent to all others of importance in Canada, often at the most unseasonable hours of the night. In fact, all night between Sunday and Monday last, the telegraph office was busy in Ottawa, receiving and transmitting secret messages to and from the Government, whose entire efforts seem to be directed to crushing out the Fenian movement as soon as it develops itself, with all the forces at their command.

It is expected that the Fenians may be able to land in force, and that while the military confront them on the land the gunboats will be able to cut off their retreat across the river, when they are to be overpowered and defeated.

Meantime great secrecy is observed on all hands, and it is almost impossible to obtain any intelligence concerning movements on the other side, and while every one feels confident in the power of the Government to deal with the Fenians in a terrible and summary manner, there is evidently an under-current of uneasiness, and a great desire to pry into the mysterious future. There is, however, very little popular alarm and no panic.

Fenian emissaries are believed to be prowling through all parts of Canada, but most of them are known to the Government or its agents. In short, the condition of Canada at present is very unsettled and feverish.

Newspaper Accounts.

The Canadian papers announce that the Government has received such information as to warrant it in taking active military precautions at once.

In view of the projected Fenian "picnic" at Buffalo on the 21st instant, it is considered advisable to put the country in a state of military preparation. It is believed that the Fenian picnic is merely a pretext for an armed demonstration in force.

The 7th (Prince Arthur's Own), Battalion of London, and the County Battalion, are under orders for Niagara Falls. They are to leave London on Friday next, and will encamp there eight days. The Government will furnish transportation and camp equipage. Eight thousand men are under orders.

The Toronto *Leader's* Ottawa despatch of Sunday says:—

The Cabinet was in session all this afternoon, but the object of the meeting has not transpired publicly. It is stated that important despatches were received on Saturday from Sir Frederick Bruce; but if so, the report of them has not become known. The telegraph offices in the country were open to-day, so that if anything threatening did happen the earliest intelligence of it might be transmitted to the Government up to midnight. Everything is profoundly quiet all along the frontier.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Democratic City Nominations.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 17.—The Conservative Johnson Unionists last night nominated Daniel Harvey for the Mayoralty, in opposition to Hon. John Lee Chapman.

Hop at the "Chestnut Grove House."

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MEDIA, August 17.—The second Hop of the season at this place, came off last night at the Chestnut Grove House. It was in every respect a great success, being attended by not only all the visitors in the vicinity, but also by a number of Philadelphians, who came from the city in order to be present. Much credit is due to J. Heckley, Esq., for his admirable management, as under his superintendence the affair was made to compare favorably with any of the balls at our leading watering places.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of Queen Emma—Visit to the Tomb of Washington—No More Rations to be Issued to the People of the South.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—In consequence of the report of Messrs Steedman, and Fullerton, and other information from the South, obtained through reliable sources, General Howard will issue, in a day or two, an order cutting off all rations issued to the people of the South, both white and black, and throw the means of support of destitute people upon the local authorities. This order will apply to inmates of hospitals or insane asylums. It is said President Johnson is in favor of the above order.

Her Majesty Queen Emma has spent the whole of to-day in visiting the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. Secretary McCulloch placed at her disposal the light and elegant revenue cutter *Northerner*, which returned yesterday from a trip to Portland, where she had been to convey Secretary McCulloch and family. The party, consisting of the Queen Dowager, Miss Spurgeon, Mr. P. S. Chilton, of the State Department, Consul General Odell, and Mr. Hopkins, Chamberlain, left Willard's Hotel at eleven o'clock, and drove direct to the Navy Yard, where the *Northerner* was stationed. Through some misunderstanding the order for the trip did not reach Captain McGowan until nearly ten o'clock this morning, and consequently when the party reached the Navy Yard the cutter had not sufficient steam to start at once. There was also a blunder in the time at which her Majesty was expected to arrive, so that the Admiral commanding was not on hand to welcome her; but this was fortunately remedied by the politeness of that old and tried sailor, Captain McGowan, of the *Northerner*, who received her Majesty and suite, escorted them on board the cutter, and apologized for the temporary absence of the Rear Admiral.

The news of the arrival of the Queen soon spread, when Rear Admiral Radford, together with Commodore Smith, Captain Brown, Captain Balch and other officers of the navy, arrived and were introduced to the Queen, simultaneously with which a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of her arrival. A short time was spent in interchange of friendly sentiment, some of the officers present having visited the Sandwich Islands and met the Queen at her palace. When the Admiral invited her Majesty to inspect the Navy Yard she was first shown the large fifteen-inch guns and a number of pieces captured from the enemy at different times and places, many of them broken and shattered by shell and explosion, but all of historic interest, and was then conducted to the ordnance room, shrapnel room, laboratory, room for the manufacture of percussion caps, and, in fact, shown everything of interest connected with the Navy Yard, in every department of which she seemed to be much interested. The Queen seemed particularly interested in the process of making percussion caps. The machine was put in operation, and a rod of copper given her. After explaining the process of manufacture she went to work and made over a hundred caps, which she desired to take with her. Another room was subsequently visited, where the explosive substance of the caps was supplied, and the caps made ready for use. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Queen and party returned to the cutter, which was then in readiness to start, when the Hawaiian flag was hoisted in honor of her Majesty, and the vessel loosened from her moorings and headed for Mount Vernon. The party on board, besides her Majesty and suite and the officers of the cutter, consisted of Rear Admiral Radford and two daughters, Captain Balch, Captain Brown, and Commodore Smith. The Queen and suite occupied seats upon the upper deck, beneath the awning, where they had a fine view of either bank of the Potomac, and seemed greatly interested in all they saw. Queen Emma asked many questions as to the positions occupied by the contending parties in the late war, and showed an intimate knowledge of the history of the Rebellion. The low stage of water prevented the cutter landing at the wharf upon her arrival at Mount Vernon, and all hands were compelled to go on shore in small boats. Previous to landing, however, an elegant cold collation, consisting of roast chicken, game, fruit, wine, and other delicacies, were served in the cabin of the *Northern Light*, furnished by Messrs. Sykes & Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, and served under their superintendence. Upon landing the first place visited was the tomb of Washington, where due respect was paid to the memory of the Father of his country, after which they repaired to the mansion, where they were kindly welcomed by Mr. U. H. Herbert, who for several years has had charge of the grounds, and who took particular pains to show and explain everything of interest. Every room of the house was explored, all the relics of Washington examined, and everything connected with Mount Vernon fully explained to her Majesty during the two hours passed within and around its sacred precincts. Nothing connected with the visit of Queen Emma to Washington has seemed to afford her so much genuine pleasure as the trip to-day. The fine weather, cool breeze, and splendid view, together with the freedom from restraint seemed to make her feel more at home, and she entered fully into the spirit of the occasion. She expresses herself highly pleased with Washington, its public buildings, and the reception she has met with while here, but greatly disappointed in the city itself as falling far short in size, beauty of its private residences, and general appearance from what she supposed the capital of so great a nation would possess. She expected to find the same magnificent palaces which she saw in Fifth avenue, New York, but instead has seen only common two-story brick tenements. The party arrived at the Navy Yard at 6 o'clock this evening, when the Queen made a short call at the residence of Rear-Admiral Radford, with whose daughters she had become well acquainted, and then returned to Willard's to dinner.

A number of the representatives of the several tribes of American Indians now in the city, having expressed a desire to call on the Queen, claiming her as of the Indian race, their request was laid before her Majesty by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles E. Mix, when she expressed her delight at the opportunity of seeing these representatives of the aboriginal races of this continent. She had contemplated a journey across the plains, expressly to see the native Americans, but by this unexpected opportunity a long and fatiguing journey would be avoided, and her wish be gratified. It was arranged that the Indians should be presented to her this evening at half-past 8 o'clock. At the appointed hour, accompanied by Miss Spurgeon, Mr. Chilton, and Mr. Hopkins, the Queen appeared in one of the large parlors of Willard's Hotel, when the Acting Commissioner was presented to her. The representatives of the various tribes were then ushered in and presented by the Acting Commissioner. Those presented consisted of five Choctaws, headed by Governor Peter P. Pitchlynn; five Chickasaws, under Governor Winchester Colbert; three Southern Cherokees and nine wild savage Pawnees, including two squaws and one pappoose. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees were fully civilized, many of them being gentlemen of wealth and standing, and all educated. One judge, a doctor, and a clergyman were of the number. The Pawnees were of the wild, savage class, accidentally in the city, and appeared in all the grandeur of their native garb, with feathers, war paint, weapons, moccasins, etc. The Queen seemed to be more than usually interested in the interview. At first her attention was fastened upon the savage Pawnees. She examined their weapons, dress, and ornaments, questioned them as to their manners and habits, manifested a peculiar sympathy for the squaws, and repeatedly chucked the pappoose under the chin. Tiring of these they were dismissed, when she entered into a lively conversation with the educated representatives of the other tribes got some general ideas of their respective histories, present condition, etc., and finally drew out a speech in his native dialect from Governor Pitchlynn, which was translated by the Choctaw preacher who was with him, and which amused and pleased him greatly. Pitchlynn, Colbert, and others, had children with them, towards whom the affection of the Queen seemed to go forth in a remarkable degree.

She insisted on shaking them all by the hand, and kissing such of them as were not disposed to avoid the consideration. The interview lasted about an hour, and was one of the most interesting that has occurred during her Majesty's stay here.

No programme has yet been arranged for to-morrow. The Queen has accepted Secretary Seward's invitation to become his guest, and will repair to his mansion to-morrow, where she will remain until Monday, when she leaves for Niagara Falls.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. Prison cases are still before the Court.

Catharine Grody pleaded guilty to the larceny of a number of sheets and other articles from the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

Fanny Ann New, convicted on Wednesday of the larceny of goods from Mrs. Carvallo, in whose employ she was living as a domestic, was sentenced to an imprisonment of ten months.

Robert Maberry was charged with burglary committed on the 26th of July at the place of James D. Nelson, a boot and shoe store at the corner of Twelfth and Catharine. On the night of the day in question, the store was burglariously entered, and boots and shoes to the value of $120 stolen. Access to the store was effected through a dwelling adjoining. In the morning, when the inmates of the house arose, the door was discovered to be open, and a knife which the Commonwealth alleged and called witnesses to prove belonged to Maberry, the prisoner, was found upon the window-sill.

The defense denied that the knife found on the window sill was Moberry's, and alleged that it was the knife of a man named Hugh Ingraham, who was suspected of being concerned in the burglary, and who was for a while in custody on the charge. Two knives were produced in evidence, the one found at the window, and the other said to have been surrendered by Ingraham.

They each were black-handled knives, with a blade at one end and a screw at the other, and it was certainly difficult to distinguish one from the other, except when together. The defense alleged that the knife which was found at the store had belonged to the prisoner, but that several days before the commission of the burglary he had given it to Ingraham. Jury out.

Disaster to the Yacht Squadron.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 16.—The American Yacht Squadron, of New York, were caught in a gale off Newport last night. The *Maggie* and the *Calypso* ran aground in the Roads, but got off safely this morning. The *Seadrift* put into Stonington. The *Eva* led the squadron all the way from New London. They will possibly break up here.

—A Dr. Fekete has been arrested in New Orleans and held in $5000 bail, on the charge of causing the death of a little girl and little boy, who, suffering from chills and fever, both died in two hours after taking some medicine he administered to them. After the little girl had died, when the medicine given to her was prescribed to her brother, he said:—"Uncle, I don't want to take that medicine; it killed sissy, and it will kill me." "Oh, no," it was responded; "it was not the medicine that killed your sister." The little fellow replied, "Maybe not, but I wish you would let me see my pony before I take it, because I don't believe I will ever see him again." He was shown the pony, took the medicine, and in one hour afterwards was a corpse.

—It is related that recently, in a sleeping car coming from the West, a man in one of the berths became greatly annoyed by the crying of an infant, and the efforts of its father to pacify it. The irate individual at last shouted out:—"What the devil is the matter with that young one?" And soon again:—"Where is the mother of that child, that she is not here to pacify it?" At this, the poor gentleman in charge of the child stepped up to the berth, and said:—"Sir, the mother of that child is in her coffin, in the baggage car!" The grumbler immediately arose and compelled the afflicted father to retire to his berth, and from that time until morning took the little orphan under his care.

—Two ladies of Waterford, Conn., one a single lady presiding over her brother's household of five persons, and the other a widow lady with six children, undertook to see who could do the most work and pick the most huckleberries last Friday. The single lady cooked a large quantities of pies, cakes, etc., and, besides doing the regular work, picked twenty-five quarts of huckleberries. The widow tended a sick child, and, with the aid of her children, gathered a market wagon of vegetables to sell on Saturday, and herself picked twenty-three and a half quarts of huckleberries.

—The richest heiress in Paris, Madlle Heine, niece of Fould, the French Finance Minister, and of Heine the poet, was married the other day to M. Michael Ney, Duke of Elchingen and grandson of Marshal Ney. Her immediate dowry is a million dollars.

—General Henry M. Naglee, of this city, is invited to pay $100,000 to Miss Mary L. Schell, of California, for neglecting to marry her as he had promised. It is said that the plaintiff has about one hundred letters to offer in this case that will scandalize many prominent individuals.

—In 1845 the number of houses in Boston was 8802; in 1865, 26,649. During the five years commencing in 1855 and ending in 1860, there were 4049 dwelling-houses erected, but during the war period of five years, ending in 1865, there were only 720 houses built.

—A wedding took place last week near Cambridge, Illinois. The bridegroom was thirty-two years old and the bride was eighty-five. The papers out that way wish them all imaginable prosperity, but think it unnecessary to wish the bride a long life.

—Savannah is enjoying perfect freedom from epidemic diseases, and the general health, as indicated on the bills of mortality, has never been equalled at this season of the year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 17, 1866.

The Treasury disbursements of about $11,000,000 due on Wednesday, and those prospective for about $69,000,000 on and after the 26th instant, are stimulating the markets for Government bonds and railway shares. Loans on call are easy at 4@5 per cent.

The Gold Market is not so firm as yesterday, the premium ruling this morning at 151¼. Cash gold is rather scarce for delivery.

The advance in stocks which set in yesterday has already occasioned many prominent operators to sell out, in the expectation of a break and decline, of which they will avail themselves to buy. Sales to realize profits may bring the market down a little, notwithstanding the glut of the Money Market with loanable funds in search of employment, and the facilities afforded to carry stocks for weak parties.

Stocks are bought, not for their dividend or real value, but to sell again at a profit if possible, and if that profit is not offered within a reasonable period of time, they are then sold, in most cases at a loss. The market is much higher than the leading buyers are willing to pay, and they will wait some time until prices meet their notions.

The principal advance this morning was in Ten-forty Government bonds, which were selling at 102¾. A despatch from New York states that 103 was freely bid. Five-twenties of 1865 sold at 109¼. The 6s of 1881 were quoted at 111¼ bid. City loans were also active, and were firm at 99 for the new. The present favorable condition of the city finances, together with the ease in the money market, will doubtless send to par this first-class investment.

In the Railroad list there was an active inquiry. Pennsylvania sold at 59½; Reading at 57¾; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼.

State loans were in demand, with sales of the War 6s at 101½, and the Fives at 95.

In the miscellaneous market the chief improvement was in Schuylkill Navigation Canal. The prospect of an early and large dividend is assisting to send this stock upwards. The sales this morning were at an advance of ¾; for Lehigh 38½ was bid; for Union preferred, 4½; and for Wyoming, 66.

There was nothing said in Bank shares. 101 was bid for Sixth National; 229 for North America; 56 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 53 for Commonwealth, and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railroads were very quiet. 18¾ was bid for Hestonville; 68 for West Philadelphia; and 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

The Coal stocks are also coming into favor. There were free sales this morning of St. Nicholas at 3@3¼, a further advance. The rise is based upon the reported increase of the business of the Company. It has recently paid a dividend of 10 per cent., a fact which has contributed much to strengthen other coal stocks likewise.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Reading...c 57¼	100 sh	Reading..s10 57-56
100 sh	do.....57¼	200 sh	do.....s5 nt 57¼
100 sh	do.....s10 57-56	100 sh	do.....b6nt 57¼
300 sh	do.....s15 57¼	200 sh	do.....s6int 57¼

FIRST BOARD

$500	Pa 5s..... 95	100 sh	Read.....57-56
$1000	do....s5wn 95	100 sh	do....b10 57-56
$300	do....3 cts 95	100 sh	do....s60 57¼
$1000	Pa W Ln reg..101¼	100 sh	do....b10. 57¼
$1700	do.lots..old 95	100 sh	do.....s10 57¼
$200	do new lots 99	1000 sh	do.....57-69
$1000	Sch Nav 6s 82. 83	200 sh	do.....57-69
$600	do..bt loan 85	200 sh	do..... 57¼
$10000	U S 10-40s coup102¼	500 sh	do...lots.s5 57¼
$90000	do.....102¼	700 sh	do....lots. 57¼
$1000	US 5-20s65coup109¼	100 sh	do.....b60 57¼
$2050	do.....109¼	100 sh	do....s10.57-81
$3000	Susq Cnl bds. 59½	100 sh	do.....b30 57¼
$1000	Elmira 7s..... 97¼	100 sh	do....b30 57-81
100 sh	Etna Min..... 3¾	400 sh	do ...lots. 57¼
25 sh	Penna R..... 59½	100 sh	do.....57.81
11 sh	do..... 60	100 sh	Big Mount.b5 5¼
50 sh	do..... 59¾	300 sh	Cata pf....lots 38
200 sh	Feeder D...its 1¾	100 sh	do..... b5 38
500 sh	Sch N pf...2ds 37½	200 sh	do...lots s30 37¾
300 sh	delots..b60 37¾	100 sh	do..... 38¼
300 sh	do.....lots 37¾	200 sh	St Nich Cl b30 21
500 sh	do lots.b60 37¾	100 sh	Clinton..... 9¾
100 sh	do..... 37¾	50 sh	N Central..... 45¼
100 sh	do..... 37¾	100 sh	Ph & E....s60 32¾
900 sh	do.....lots 37¾	100 sh	do.....b5 32¾
300 sh	do....com 38¼	300 sh	do..... 38¾
100 sh	Ocean..... 5		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....			151¾	151¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s.....			143	144½
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864....	13¾	14
"	"	July, 1864....	12¾	13¾
"	"	August, 1864....	12¾	13
"	"	October, 1864....	11¾	12
"	"	Dec., 1864....	10¾	11
"	"	May, 1865....	9	9¼
"	"	August, 1865....	7¼	7¾
"	"	Sept., 1865....	7	7¼
"	"	October, 1865....	6¾	7

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 17.—There is quite a good demand for the better brands of Flour for home consumption, and prices of this description are decidedly on the advance. The sales reach 1600 bbls., of which 1400 bbls. were Northwestern extra superfine at $8, and 100 bbls. new Wheat extras at $10 25 @11. Prices of old stock and unsoundrule irregularly. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The stock of prime Wheat is almost exhausted, and it is in good demand, at an advance of 10c P bush.; sales of 2000 bush. choice new Delaware and Pennsylvania red at $2-80@2 85; and spring at $2 40; white ranges from $2 90 to $3. In Rye no change to notice. We quote at $1@1-12½ P bush. In Corn very little doing; sales of yellow at 96c; and 1000 bush. Western, mix d, at 92c. Oats come forward slowly, and are in fair demand; sales of new Delaware at 50c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. The market for provisions is quiet, but firm.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at $2 82; and 100 bbls Ohio at $2-35.

—Speaking of a young man who is in the habit of serenading young ladies of that city, the Selma *Messenger* says:—"For having heard him declare in tuneful strains, to each of six young ladies in one evening, that she was 'all the world' to him, we can safely endorse him as the most 'harmonious lyre' of our acquaintance."

WIGWAM, GIRARD AVENUE, NEAR Twentieth street.—A great Religious Mass Meeting for SABBATH, August 19, will be held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society and the North City Home Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Preaching at 10¾ by Rev. A. MANSHIP, of the M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. JAMES CLARK, and others.

A general Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

Preaching at 4 by Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by other ministers.

All kindly invited to attend. Ministers of Evangelical Churches are invited to be present and take seats on the platform. JOSEPH R. SOREINER,
11* ANDREW MANSHIP.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

War Prospects in Europe.

From the Herald.

The news from Europe which we published yesterday, via the Atlantic cable, indicates that in conjunction with the ultimatum of Prussia relative to the Rhine frontier, which we had previously received, war is imminent between Prussia and France. Napoleon, we are told, has withdrawn his demand on the Cabinet of Berlin; but it remains to be seen whether he acquiesces in good faith to the stern necessity imposed on him by Bismark's prompt refusal, or pauses to prepare to take by force the territory which he can never obtain by diplomacy. Prussia pursues her high-handed policy. She has evidently completely overridden Hanover, as the official notice to the Queen of that kingdom through Prince Yestenburg would show, and that King William is master of all Northern Germany is an established fact. Conscious of her strength, and positive in her intention to follow out the policy of Bismark, Prussia feels herself in a position to stand by the universal German sentiment that the Rhine frontier can never be ceded to France. Germany and the Rhine are inseparably connected in the grand idea of the German's fatherland, and the possession of that historic river by any foreign power is as repulsive to the German mind as the old-time prophecy of the Cossacks of the Don watering their horses in the Seine was to the sensitive nature of the French people. The King of Prussia knows the German element too well to entertain the demand of Napoleon upon this point, even for a moment.

The demand for an extension of territory on the Rhine—a Napoleonic tradition, and a dream of the French people since the time when the empire of Charlemagne melted away and was restricted to the limits of France—having been meet with a firm refusal, Napoleon is placed in a difficult quandary. The French people are not accustomed to have their demands rejected. Neither are they likely to permit this question of an extension of territory to be set aside without a contest. Aggrandizement of territory is the prevailing weakness of the French nation. This is the price which they have always put upon their military services for other nations. Nice and Savoy were the return required for helping Italy against Austria in the war of 1861. The Rhine frontier is the price now demanded for the fancied mediation of Napoleon in the late war between Prussia, Austria, and Italy. Bismark, however, is not disposed to recognize the services of Napoleon in this regard. He feels, doubtless, that Prussia, with her fine army, her needle-gun, and her good generalship, has become master of the situation, and intends to maintain it.

What is Napoleon to do in this emergency? He stands between two fires—a war with Prussia or revolution at home. We opine that knowing the character of his people, he has already chosen the former alternative. Our news states that he has hurried off to Chalons to review the army encamped there. Probably he finds that the time has come to look after his soldiers. The French army, with Napoleon at its head, is, in reality, all that is substantial in the French Government. It is that which directs the policy of France and regulates events. The voice of the people at the ballot-box, the farce of universal suffrage, are like the machinery and scenic delusions of the stage. The army, with its cunning and sagacious leader, decides all vital questions of domestic government and foreign policy, after all.

It may be, then, that Europe is on the eve of a more prolonged and bloody war than that which Prussia has brought to a standstill by the vigor of her arms. A conflict between the German race and Latin race seems imminent, and we should not wonder if the German element, composed as it is of men of solid ideas, progressive minds, animated by an all-absorbing passion for German unity and German supremacy, should prevail over the Latin race, if war is to be the issue of the present complication. That the fight will be a terrible one there can be no doubt. The recent successes of Prussia will create a rivalry between her and the army of France, which must lead to deeds of extraordinary valor on both sides. It would be idle now to speculate upon the alliances which France may seek or obtain, should she accept the gage of battle; more idle still to offer any conjecture until we have more news at our command as to what Austria, Italy, and Russia, and the minor German States are going to do in the event of a war between France and Prussia; but we can readily understand how such a conflict will efface the whole map of the Continent as it now stands, and control the future destiny of all the nations of Central Europe.

The Real Issues.

From the Tribune.

The *Evening Post*, in a half-and-half article on the Randall Convention at Philadelphia, says:—

"Mere party journals of course look at this matter with prejudiced eyes. The *Tribune* can see no good in the Convention; the *World* sees good in it only for the Democratic party. Both are alike wrong and mistaken. The Convention, composed so largely of Northern and Southern Secessionists, now for the first time recognizing the supremacy and the permanence of the Union, will be of great benefit to the country, for the reason we have given above—because this public recantation of error removes two disturbing questions, Slavery and Secession, from our party politics. But it may be of not the slightest use to the Democratic party. That party, if it wishes to rule the country, must not depend upon Philadelphia Conventions; it must depend upon the enunciation and defense of sound and liberal principles. It it permits a handful of old fogies to commit it against universal liberty and equal rights, and in favor of proscription, and of privilege to the few and exclusion of the many, it will surely be defeated; but if it plants itself upon the good old Democratic ground of equal rights to all within the Union and Constitution; if it defends the right of every man freely to speak, to labor, and to trade, every where, it will compel victory, because it will deserve it."

—The *Post* knows perfectly well that the entire significance and interest of the Philadelphia Convention inheres in the deadly antagonism to "universal liberty and equal rights" therein embodied, organized, and rendered formidable. The one common sentiment which animates the fossil remains there collected of all the parties which our country has outgrown, is hatred of human equality and attachment to antiquated privilege. But for this there would have been no Philadelphia Convention—at least, no such menagerie has was assembled there.

It is idle—nay, it is culpable—to dally with this matter and affect not to understand the most obvious and vital facts. "The South," so called—that is, the faction lately in revolt and fighting to overthrow the Union—is lip-loyal to-day for the single purpose of getting the loyal blacks delivered helpless into her hands. Mr. Johnson's policy of "restoration" makes the Rebels supreme over the lives, liberty, and property of the blacks. Even in States where the blacks are a clear majority and were unanimously loyal, not one of them is allowed any voice whatever in making or enforcing the laws. And, thus defenseless, they are being persecuted and murdered by hundreds for having stood up and fought for the Union. It is a damage and a peril to a negro almost anywhere in what was the Confederacy to have served in the Union armies. Men fresh from the Rebel service, who boast their loyalty and shout the praises of Andrew Johnson, are killing blacks on sight for no other offense than that.

The Civil Rights act is openly defied and nullified by Southern judges and juries. At least ten thousand blacks have been killed by Rebels since peace was proclaimed, and not one of the assassins has been brought to justice by the local authorities. The late wholesale butchery in New Orleans was but a more conspicuous exhibition of a spirit everywhere present and active in the South—a spirit to which John A. Dix, Thurlow Weed, and Montgomery Blair are now deliberately betraying the loyal, liberty-loving blacks of the South. When the Freedmen's Bureau is abolished or nullified—as it probably soon will be—the work of outrage and murder will proceed with redoubled celerity, and the hapless blacks, and those whites who sympathize with them, will be made to realize what was meant by those who predicted that freedom would prove a curse to the blacks, and would result in their extermination.

The Democratic party of to-day *will not* "plant itself on the good old Democratic ground of equal rights to all," as the *Post* well knows. It is not in favor of any such doctrine as that. It is expecting to achieve power by the aid of those who tried to break up the Union in order to found a government on what A. H. Stephens justly vaunted as the entirely novel principle of the rightful, natural, eternal subordination of one race of men to another. The attempt failed; but the doctrine is still cherished as heartily as ever—and as heartily by Democrats in New York as by ex-Rebels in South Carolina. It is to give effect and ascendancy to this doctrine that "the South" now professes loyalty, and South Carolina locks arms with the handful of Massachusetts Copperheads. The murderers of Dostie and his compatriots are fully represented in the Randall and Niblack Convention; they are there on purpose to secure impunity for further operations in that line. It is for this, and this only, that they now pretend to abjure secession and slavery, while the spirit of slavery still animates the code of every Southern State. Why will the *Post* seek to blind its readers to these momentous truths?

The Radical Press on the Convention.

From the Times.

The false prophets of the radical press are in a state of terrible perplexity. Their predictions upset by the wise and harmonious action of the delegates, to the Philadelphia Convention, they are now casting about for comfort in a sea of wild and contradictory conjectures.

At least a score of *Tribunes* contend that the Convention was neither more nor less than a Democratic concern. They discourse elegantly of Jonah and the whale, and thence deduce the certain fate of the Republicans who participated in the proceedings. They are to be swallowed, body and bones, by the Democratic fish, which is thenceforward to absorb them into its colossal corpus. Editorially and through the marks of its correspondents, our radical neighbor dwells upon this as the only tenable interpretation of the recents events at Philadelphia; and lesser luminaries are every whit as positive upon the subject. But Forney's *Press* does not see things in the same light. It reverses the swallowing process. It makes the Conservative Republicans the victimizers, the Democrats the victims. Writing in view of Tuesday's doings, the *Press* declared that the Convention is "in the interests of William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson"; that "the straight-out Democratic managers, who expected to realize handsomely out of the speculation, will lose everything"; that "the Democratic organization is to be wholly submerged" in a new party; and much else to the same purpose. We appeal to the *Press*, then, as a witness against the *Tribune*, and to the *Tribune* for testimony against the *Press;* the inevitable inference being, that the opposing statements are equally imaginative and equally untrue.

In a party sense, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats who have met upon common ground gain or lose anything. Those of the delegates who were Democrats before are Democrats still, and the Republicans who for the time sit in council with them are not less of Republicans to-day than they were a week ago. Each may be supposed more correctly to appreciate the position of the other; and upon the great issue which remains to be fought out—the issue of the Union as against the radical disunionists—we trust that they will hereafter work together with a cordiality and vigor that will overcome all opposition. They may be expected to unite in the coming campaign with the view of nationalizing Congress, asserting the supremacy of the Constitution, and re-establishing the Union, which only greed and fanaticism now keep asunder. They may—we hope they will—co-operate in support of conservative candidates, that the national sentiment of the people may rebuke the sectionalism of Congress, and secure for the ten excluded States their rights within the Union. But with mere party organization the Convention has nothing whatever to do. It will breathe the breath of life into a movement superior to all parties, and one which we believe is destined to gain the mastery over all.

The differences among journals opposed to the Convention are not confined to the question of party. Besides the contradictions we have noted are others, in which extreme newspapers of the North neutralize the sayings of extreme papers in the South. The Southern extremists have contended that the Convention is exclusively in the interest of Northern politicians, and should therefore be shunned by Southern delegates. The Albany *Evening Journal* asserts the opposite, thus:—

"The Convention was called in the interest of those who have been armed Rebels against the Government. It will be organized as may seem best calculated to promote those interests. And the Northern men who take part in it must do so as the mere automatons and puppets of the shrewd Southern politicians. In this aspect of affairs we discover merely a revival of the old order, when the doughfaces of the free States played toady to the leaders of the plantation, and cringed subservient under the crack of their ready lash."

More than enough has transpired to establish the injustice of both allegations. The Southern delegates are in no degree compromised, for they sat in the Convention as equals in authority and right, subjected to no capricious test, subscribing to no partisan formula, and yielding nothing of the dignity belonging to them as exponents of a people upon whom the policy of Congress presses with inexcusable harshness. The Southern delegates, we are persuaded, will return satisfied with the reception accorded to them, and with a well-grounded conviction that the constitutional Unionists of the North cherish no resentment, no sympathy with conspirators, and are prepared to battle steadfastly for the rights withheld by Congress. They will return with the knowledge that nothing but the obstructive policy of Congress retards the complete restoration of national harmony, in feeling and in fact. On the other hand, all that has as yet been reported proves the falsity of the ignoble appeal to prejudice on which the Albany *Journal* relies for effect. The attitude of the South in the Convention was as far removed from arrogance as from abject humility. It neither cringed nor attempted to dictate. Its disposition, so far as the public can judge of it, is eminently proper—conciliatory without being sycophantic, and intent upon nothing save the re-establishment of harmonious relations, and the guidance of the movement in a manner most certain to lead to success. In this particular, we dare say, the Southern delegates have disappointed many of their enemies, as, unquestionably, they have more than realized the expectations of their friends.

Nothing could be better than the reported utterances of the two distinguished representatives of South Carolina, who have already spoken. Between ex-Governor Perry, who was a Unionist before the war and during the war, and Governor Orr, who was an adherent of the Rebellion, there is now no substantial difference. One is more heartily for the Union than the other. Both agree in representing the people of their State as loyal in the acceptance of the situation, prepared in good faith to maintain the integrity of the nation, and only anxious for the fulfilment of the pledges made to them by the Executive, in behalf of the country, at the close of hostilities. Governor Orr is at this moment a better Union man than Mr. Greeley, for while the former publicly disavows the doctrine of secession, the latter cherishes it with as much apparent tenacity as when he expounded and advocated it prior to the Rebellion. And Ex-Governor Perry would be a safer man in Congress than nine-tenths of the members who obey the crack of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' whip.

Upon one point we concur with the radical press. The management of the gathering has been, as they admit, admirable. The excellent judgment which directed the Convention was as manifest as the excellent feeling which animated it. The two qualities, acting in combination, leave no room for fear as the result.

First Fruits of the Convention.

From the Daily News.

Even in advance of the organization of the Philadelphia Convention, and before entering upon the routine of business, the concentration of the conservative elements of the country upon ground hallowed by the associations of '76 has resulted most favorably in calming the fevered pulse of the republic. The simple act of interchanging greetings between the representatives of the North and South has opened a fountain of good feeling, from which healing waters are already welling. For the first time since the storm of civil strife burst upon the land, the States, without sectional distinction, are represented in national council, and the existence of the Union, the integrity of the Republic, is attested and symbolized by a constructive gathering of the whole household. For the first time since the cessation of hostilities the hands that were then raised against each other in murderous war fare are joined in common service of the common nationality. As the representatives of States so lately hostile met at that trusting place, they bore with them no hideous relics of the deadly strife. No distrust nor jealousy nor hatred marred their friendliness. At the convivial board or in the crowded thoroughfare or in the retirement of social intercourse they met as in the days of old, as the friends of "auld lang syne," with pleasant words and smiles upon their lips, with kind feelings and the hope of better times beaming in their eyes, with the hearty grasping of hands that meant sincerity, with no thought of upbraiding with no wish to open the tomb of the past and reveal the ghastliness within.

The spirit of peace and brotherhood had been invoked, not forbidden, as by the radical fanatics who are seeking, for their own ends, to baffle its ministration. The influences, whether of self-interest or of regard for the general welfare, that prompt the masses to renew the bonds of mutual confidence and esteem require but to be untrammelled to fulfil their mission. The people may see illustrated in the social as well as in the political action of their representatives at Philadelphia, the popular disposition to offer and accept conciliation. But the radicals, like the unfaithful physician who retards the convalescence of his patient to enhance his fee, would prolong their country's malady for the prolongation of their partisan power. It seems strange that an enlightened people have so long submitted to be ruled by a faction whose selfishness and ambition block up the path of the republic's prosperity. Exhausted and oppressed with debt and taxation, still are the elements of health and strength withheld from us by demagogues whose legislation has been a succession of usurpations, blunders, injustice, and extravagance. But at last, we hope, the spell is broken. The radicals have climbed high, and when they fall, it will be to the bottom of an abyss where political oblivion will engulf them. The action of the Convention thus far has been of a nature to inspire the Conservatives with confidence and energy; and if the same spirit governs its its future proceedings, the National Union party will be established upon a basis and endowed with a vigor and enthusiasm that will insure its triumph.

Impeachment of the President and Another Civil War.

From the World.

That the hot-headed radicals are looking to another civil war, and deliberately plotting measures to bring it on, is a fact which is daily leaking out through the mouths of their unwary coadjutors. It is a leading part of their plan to impeach the President, at the next session of Congress, in the expectation that he will resist being put out of office by such a rump, and that, in this manner, the conflict will be precipitated. Senator Wilson has declared as his opinion "that the President should be impeached next winter, unless a change took place this fall." Gerritt Smith has recently published a letter, in which, with characteristic frankness and candor, he expresses his opinion that another civil war is necessary, and is close upon us. We make the following extract:—

The war will break out again if suffrage is withheld from the black man. It will, in that case, break out in revenge upon the loyal whites of the South, in persecution of the blacks of the South, and, but too probably, on a much broader, if not indeed on a national scale.

In all probability our nation will learn no more of righteousness until she shall have drifted on to another breaking-up. In all probability she must reach another bloody catastrophe before her sunken soul shall feel another upward impulse.

In closing this letter let me say that I would not underrate the present Congress. In the main it is composed of men who are neither ignorant of the right nor indifferent to it. Unhappily they were not sufficiently resolute to follow up their convictions and insist on harvesting the fruits of our dearly-bought victory. Alas! that Congress has, but too probably, left it impossible for these fruits ever to be harvested. Alas! that its mistakes have, but too probably, rendered vain all this expenditure of blood and treasure. The nation must pass through another season of sorrow ere it shall reach its season of joy! Seed must again be sown in tears and blood ere this nation shall reach its harvest of salvation.

"Negro suffrage at whatever cost," is the legend which the radicals are everywhere inscribing upon their party banners. Speaker Colfax, in his late speech in Chicago, stated it to be the determination of the Republican party that the South shall be kept out until they adopt the pending Constitutional amendment; and Senator Trumbull, in his speech at the same meeting, said, without attempting to mince the matter, that negro suffrage is the aim and substance of the amendment. The chief obstacle in their way is not the Constitution—for which they care nothing—but President Johnson, whom they mean to impeach, and get out of the way; by peaceable means if they can, but by force if they find it necessary. That reverend old bruiser and blackguard, Parson Brownlow, has lately sounded the tocsin of a new civil war in a speech at Knoxville. The following is from a Knoxville telegram to the radical Chicago *Tribune:*—

"Governor Brownlow spoke here to-day. He said the Rebellion headed by Andrew Johnson would share the same fate as that headed by Jeff Davis. If attempted, a million of loyal swords would leap from their scabbards, and millions of bayonets surround the Capitol, and sweep the usurper and traitor from the Executive mansion."

The Rochester *Democrat* also grows bloodthirsty, and in a recent issue cries havoc as follows:—

"If by reason of advantage in position, the opposition insists in holding out, then it must be reduced to a trial of main strength, and the weaker power must go to the wall at last. We have no fears of the result, but regret the waste of life and treasure, the humiliation in the eyes of foreign nations and the impediments to the country's progress in power and prosperity which the exercise of a little common sense on the part of the minority might prevent."

Thus, while patriotic citizens of the North and the South assembled at Philadelphia for the re-establishment of peace, prosperity, and good will, these furious and malignant radicals—these bloodhounds of civil war—are slipping from the collar put upon them by the Constitution, and opening in full cry upon the President and the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.
Two persons to a Ward Committee or Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia, who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defence of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL, }
8 11 8t

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

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Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

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8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
AUGUST 11, 1866.
On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuylkill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only.
8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 4rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME HERVILLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.
8 13 mw18t Head Master.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Pendulum Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.
4 18 wfm 1 No. 218 S. EIGHTH Street. H. DIXON

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 11m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canal) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street.
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, August 25
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....34
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 14 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.
These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.
These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.
Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 14 10t Depot of Washington.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Scre

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fourth Page.*]

HOW A GEORGIAN WAS VICTIMIZED.—Mr. Joseph Shaw hails from Stewart county, Georgia, and has been making a tour through the States for the benefit of his health. Thinking that Philadelphia would be a fine place to while away a few days during the sessions of the Convention, he came here and took rooms at a first-class hotel. A fine looking, well-dressed, and good-mannered personage made the acquaintance of Mr. Shaw, representing himself as a resident of Columbia, South Carolina. He spoke of the loss of his slaves by the Rebellion, the terrible sufferings he and his friends had endured, and won the confidence of the Georgian in an effectual manner.

Yesterday the twain took a promenade, when a clerkly-looking man approached them and addressed the South Carolinian with, "Ah, good morning; I have made out your account according to orders, and here it is;" presenting what was apparently a regularly-made-out bill. The South Carolinian took from his pocket a check, and commenced expressing his regrets that it was very inconvenient to go to bank. Turning to the Georgian, he asked if he could accommodate him until he could find it convenient to reach the bank. Mr. Shaw drew forth $900 in bank bills, which the South Carolinian took and handed to the clerk, giving Mr. Shaw in lieu thereof a check. The clerk expressed his profound thanks, and, bidding the gentlemen good morning, took his departure.

Mr. Shaw and his friend continued their promenade a short distance, when the latter said he would step into a store just for a moment. He did so, and Mr. Shaw waited a considerable time, then entered the store, but no one could tell what had become of the South Carolinian. Being directed to the detective office, he reached there in a high state of excitement, to be told that his check was worthless, and that he was the victim of a confidence man. He left a description of the sharper, but that will probably avail little, as a pile of $900 in greenbacks is a sufficient stake to warrant his taking himself off to a more genial clime.

LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY.—Three men, who gave the names of Thomas Cunningham, John Johnson, and William Myers, were heard on a charge of being professional thieves.

Officer Smith testified that he and Mr. Taggart arrested the defendants on Girard avenue; they had been on one of the cars, and got off, and their movements were considered suspicious.

Alderman—What do you know of the men?

Witness—I've seen the little man (Johnson) with professional thieves. Don't know much about him.

Officer Taggert testified to the rest; did not know the men as professionals. Cunningham and Myers were held in $1000 bail each for their future good behavior, and Johnson was committed for ninety days as a professional thief.

William Vandebilt was brought up by Officer Taggart.

Solomon Reis testified that he rode on one of the Eighth street cars to Girard avenue, and when he was about to get off at the avenue defendant pressed up against him, and another man did the same. As soon as he got off the cars he discovered that his pocket-book had been stolen. Defendant and another got off the car and attempted to escape; one of them was successful. Vandebilt was held in $1500 bail to answer at the present term of the Court.

JOHNSON AND CLYMER MEETING AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—A large meeting was held last evening at the National Guards' Hall. There was a fine band in attendance. The first speaker was General Heath, of Nebraska. He congratulated the audience on the interest manifested by our city for the cause of the Union, and referred to the grand Convention in eulogistic terms. He mentioned that Andrew Johnson was striving to uphold the Constitution, and deprecated the action of Congress in not allowing the Southern members of Congress to be admitted. He said the South had submitted in good faith to their defeat, and after referring to the negro question, concluded by prognosticating another war unless the amalgamation of a black and white Government was done away with.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, was the next speaker. He commenced by alluding to the fact that it was six years since he had addressed an audience in this city. He accused England of having made a cat's paw of the South, and said he hoped the cruel record of the past had been buried. He congratulated this city for having allowed the peaceful assemblage of the Union Convention, and concluded by hoping that its labors for the better cementation of the States would be lasting. Other addresses were made, and the Convention adjourned at a late hour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—John Filly was brought up by Detective Henderson, who testified that he had arrested him on a bench warrant from the Court. Found him on Girard avenue, but not in a crowd. Chief Franklin said that Filly was wanted on two or three charges, on which there are bills of indictment. This defendant was bound over several months ago on the charge of being concerned in robbing the clock store of Mr. Smith, South Second street, in company with a man named Howard. He was bound over at the Central Station, released on professional bail, and subsequently arrested on the charge of assaulting with a billy a railroad conductor on one of the cars, who had interfered to prevent his picking a pocket. That charge was also heard at the Central Station a couple of months ago. Filly was soon released on bail, and has been a fugitive from justice since. His boldness in returning to the city with several serious charges hanging over him, would seem to indicate that he did not fear to encounter the man who had become security in several thousand dollars for his appearance at Court. The bench warrant on which he was arrested was given to Officer Henderson by Chief Franklin.

CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—After the adjournment of the National Union Convention, yesterday afternoon, a meeting of soldiers and sailors was announced to take place at the Wigwam, in the evening. At that time the army officers in charge of the movement failed to consider that the building was not supplied with gas. During the afternoon this subject was thought of, and a meeting of the army officers was called in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, at which it was decided not to hold the meeting in the evening, but to postpone the same until five o'clock this afternoon, to be held in Washington city. At this gathering a temporary organization is to be effected, and an executive committee appointed to issue a call for a Convention of soldiers and sailors from North, South, East, and West, to be held in some Northern city at no distant day. Major-General G. A. Custer, Major-General Slocum, General Rousseau, Major-General McCook, General Averill, Major-General Steedman, and a host of other distinguished army officers are at the head of the movement.

STEALING SHOES.—The following case was heard at the Central Station yesterday:—

Thomas Ryan, a young man, was charged with an attempt to steal a box of shoes from in front of No. 623 Market street.

D. J. Hoar testified that he saw defendant in the act of lifting one of the boxes on the pavement in front of the store, and asked him what he was going to do with it, to which he replied that he had been directed by a man to clear the pavement. Upon being asked who the man was, he said a police officer. He was then taken into custody. In answer to questions by the Alderman, Ryan replied that he belongs four miles from Hamilton, Ohio, and he repeated the story of a policeman directing him to remove the boxes from the pavement. He was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young girl named Mary F. Kane, who has been employed as a domestic in a house in Wallace street, has not been heard of since the 7th inst., at which time she started to go on an excursion to Strawberry Mansion. The parties with whom she was to go state that she did not leave with them. Officer Casper Cooper, at the Mayor's office, will be glad to receive any information in reference to her.

A DIFFICULTY.—While John Strong was standing on the steps in the rear of the Continental a party of men passed by, quarreling among themselves. As they were passing, Strong remarked that he considered it a dishonor to be a "Johnson man." It is alleged that one William Smith dealt him a blow, knocking him down, and in the fall Mr. Strong struck his head on the steps of the hotel, inflicting a fearful wound. The injured man was immediately placed upon a stretcher and conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wound was properly dressed. The doctor in attendance was unable to state whether his skull was fractured, as his condition would not admit of a thorough examination at that time. Three other parties, said to have been in company with Smith, were taken into custody, and were locked up to await a hearing.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—Last night, about quarter past eleven o'clock, a man named Francis McCleary was shot in the head while standing at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets. It appears that there was a disturbance at the time between the Good-Will Hose and Spring Garden Engine Company, and that during the affair the shot was fired by some unknown person. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where an examination of his injuries was made, and it was found that his skull had been fractured by the entry of the ball. His case is considered hopeless.

IN BAD COMPANY.—Detective Brown brought up a prisoner, whom he arrested on one of the Girard avenue cars as a pickpocket. Defendant gave the name of Charles Watkins. The detectives were asked if they knew him as a professional. All answered negatively but Officer Henderson, who said that he knew him by the name of Sweeney. The officer then testified that he had seen Sweeney with professional thieves, but did not know anything of him personally. Sweeney was committed under the ninety-day law.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN UNIONIST CONVENTION.—This Convention will meet in this city on the 3d of September, and will hold its sessions in National Hall. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates, as they arrive, to call at their rooms, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. The Club place their rooms at the use of the Convention as headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names.

A SERENADE.—Colonel John W. Forney was serenaded at his residence in Washington Square on Wednesday evening. He responded to the compliment in some appropriate and well-received remarks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—William Wilkinson, a rigger, while at work yesterday on the foretop of a ship lying at Race street wharf, fell, and was seriously injured. He was removed to his home at Seventh and Market streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. This (Friday) EVENING, August 17, BENEFIT, and Last Night but One of MR. J. B. ROBERTS, who will appear as SIR EDWARD MORTIMER, in Coleman's Play of the IRON CHEST, and the new romantic Drama, never acted in America, full of effects, called THE BRIGANDS OF THE PYRENEES, Raoul de Brevanes.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS SATURDAY—FAUST AND MARGUERITE. MONDAY EVENING, August 20. The Management take pleasure in announcing that they have entered into an engagement, for TWO WEEKS ONLY, with the world-renowned BUISLAY FAMILY, whose popular and startling performances have been the theme of universal admiration wherever they have appeared. They will, on each evening, present one of their STARTLING AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENTS, including the great feat of equilibrism called the SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, and the marvellous NIAGARA LEAP.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. H. A. EARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager The public are respectfully informed that THIS ELEGANT THEATRE WILL OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON, SATURDAY EVENING, August 18. SPECIAL CARD TO THE PUBLIC. MR. H. A. EARNSHAW would call the attention of the citizens to the fact that this Establishment WILL BE CONDUCTED AS A GRAND FAMILY RESORT, where the strictest order will be maintained, and NO EXPENSE SPARED to render the Theatre "par excellence." THE OPENING NIGHT will introduce the well-known Philadelphia Favorite, MR. STUART ROBSON, who will appear in the fine old Comedy of THE RIVALS, and the ever popular Farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL, supported by a Talented Company.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER. A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman. 8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN. N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, ALL SUMMER. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer. 5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 25s UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON, LEHIGH, SCHUYLKILL, AND BITUMINOUS COAL, No. 935 North NINTH Street, Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON, Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 22 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 5

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. WILLIAM E SINN & CO.....Lessees THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY! Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 7 45. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY. THIS EVENING The powerful New Scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts, BACCARAT; OR THE KNAVES OF THE PARK. Which is produced at A GREAT EXPENSE, AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION, WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS, including two grand effects, THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY AND THE INUNDATION. This play will be given with A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST. NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama. PRICES OF ADMISSION, FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY. Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c. No extra charge for reserved seats. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, August 18.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND, UNDER AUSPICES OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AT GROVER'S THEATRE, On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866, *POSTPONED UNTIL* THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM OWENS & CO., Military and Naval Law Office, No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa. Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

	Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1	Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1	Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
1	Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond ring	2 000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1 500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos, $300 each	3 00
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6 250
3	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20	do $75 each	1 500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25 000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50 000
	Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the Theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
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Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Roys M. F., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 tos

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras, TO NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. U. S. 6s OF 1881. 5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. 7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series. *COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.* INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION* HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s. UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 y

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED. *DE HAVEN & BROTHER,* No. 40 S. THIRD STREET. 1 7

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE NEW STORE No. 704 ARCH STREET. The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 26s BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality. 5 26

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 4 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND. CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House. 8 14 J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866. GEORGE J. BOLTON, 6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON, 6 22 u PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE. The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. THOMAS SCATTERGOOD. N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot. JOHN HAVENS, 6 28sw2m Proprietor of Stages

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS. Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 15 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	1 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 30 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M. Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M. Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 8 30 A. M. Due Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3. Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street. The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 S. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains. Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. 6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS. GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC. These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North at much less than regular rates of fare. Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route. For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel. 6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY. Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12 25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7 05.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express. 6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital and Assets, $16,000,000. Invested in United States, $1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,013,250. All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England. ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA. [8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 South FOURTH Street. INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d, 1865. CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN. Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture. Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture. Annuities granted on favorable terms. Term Policies. Children's Endowments. This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders. Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand. Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wire Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 223 RACE st., 2d floor. Sample sent to any part of the U. S. on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCE On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCE On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan	$105 000 00
125,000	" 6 " "	123 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
160,000	State of Pennsylvania five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
55,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,350 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,170	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	13,500 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par	Market value....$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35, 0 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 856 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid. Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company. For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 5 tf12

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000. This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. 7 0 1 * Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present the office of this company will remain at No. 415 WALNUT STREET, But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING, N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Our Responsibilities.

A PROFUSE shedding of blood and an enormous national debt are often the least effects of a great revolution. These, indeed, are necessary to its success, and are the prices we pay for the benefits all revolutions eventually confer. The great convulsions of state which tear away the veil from the eyes of men and make them to see evils in government, evils in morals and society, are far from beneficial in their immediate results. A people aroused to a sense of national sin are eager for a remedy, and if their leaders are men of ambition, or have any motive meaner than that of a self-sacrificing patriotism, they may be led astray fifty years in seeking a true cure for their political disease. The English revolution of 1642 will illustrate this. When the cumulating evils of successive reigns forced a revolution upon that age, the moral strength which their cause gave the Parliamentary party, under the guidance of the moderate FAIRFAX, might have done all that it took nearly a hundred years afterwards to accomplish. This moral power becomes a dangerous instrument in the hands of designing men. From the tyranny and prelacy of CHARLES, England, under the sway of CROMWELL and his corrupt supporters, became the slave of a more repulsive tyrant than even CROMWELL himself—a ruler of debasing, enervating bigotry. Disgusted with this master, at length it threw off his sway for the wild licentiousness of the Second CHARLES, and not until the accession of WILLIAM III, in 1688, did the fruits of the revolution of 1642 begin to appear. This is not the only instance history records. The French revolution affords us a striking parallel of a popular zeal for reform misdirected, and there are lessons which the political leaders of our day have got to learn from such teachings. This question of slavery, which the nation saw to be an offense to government before it was found an offense to Heaven, has been put at rest, under Divine Providence, by our armies in the field. But we need not think that the only bar to our progress is removed. That clear moral perception which revolution gives to a people, and which has forced us to do away with our great national sin, shows us many more that may take root in an unsettled state of society, and proves as deleterious to our national growth as the bigotry and licentiousness which successively arose from the ashes of prelacy. In whatever question men may come to an issue in these days, it will be of no trifling import. There are great moral conflicts to be decided by us who live in this age of change, conflicts vital to our national happiness, and it were well, we think, did we prepare to do our duty. What is our duty? That the ballot-box should be conscientiously and judiciously employed, has always been a great obligation of citizens to a republic, and now becomes a greater than ever, but it is not the medium of the greatest moral power which a people can give to a revolution.

This power comes from each man's sense of his responsibility in the reconstruction of literature, of society, but, above all, in what shall be called bigotry and what liberality, in the vital matter of religion. We know very well that these questions are not likely to become party issues, and that the opinions of our people will decide them. Hence the duty of every good citizen to pass a thinking judgment on any difference that may arise among men concerning the common weal, and be doubly watchful to what cause he lends his influence. No man's influence is valueless in the cause of right, and each of us will have occasion to use his, if we are not much mistaken. It were an evil day for our land if the bigotry of the English protectorate or the atheism of republican France were to rise from the embers of the late Rebellion. This is the danger of the hour. That murders and rapines of every sort should be multiplied, is rendered inevitable by the disbanding of a great army gathered together of all kinds; but there are worse evils under the sun. It is not a matter of party. Old political issues have passed away, and all things are become new; the world is changing, and we must change with it. Mankind must be inevitably the better for this revolution; but shall not our own generation see its fruits? The race that dethroned CHARLES STUART, to secure republican liberty to themselves and their children, passed away with their desires unfulfilled; seventy-four years have not sufficed to develope the beneficial results, so ardently looked for by all French patriots, from the revolution of 1792. History has written the mistakes of these great nations. The want of a general intelligence, of a clear moral perception, drove these people under the leadership of the CROMWELLS, ROBESPIERRES, and DANTONS of their day; in this age of enlightenment there will be no such excuse for us.

The Convention's Work.

THE final action of the Convention which finished its sessions in this city yesterday, is before the people in a series of resolutions and an address. The resolutions, in the main, are such as men of all political parties would agree to, and are not *distinctive*, therefore, of the organization which has just adopted them. They contain, however, some admissions which we are glad have been put upon record; we refer especially to the national debt and to slavery. Upon the subject of Congressional representation the resolutions beg the entire question at issue. Nobody, that we are aware of, denies that a State in full and regular status in the Union is entitled to representation; but the question is whether the late Rebel States are in that condition. For instance, here is Texas, which, ever since the Rebellion was overthrown, has had no government except that of an agent of the President. Can it be pretended that she has all this time been in the Union, in such a sense as to entitle her to representation? It is a great perversion of the language of the Constitution to apply it to cases entirely beyond its scope.

The resolutions indorse President JOHNSON's course, and in so doing completely stultify the entire doctrines of the Convention as to States rights. If those doctrines are right, then the President's whole work of reconstruction has been wrong. The two are utterly incompatible.

The address is very lengthy, elaborate, and abstruse. It is merely a reiteration, or rather a compendium, of Mr. RAYMOND's Congressional speeches upon reconstruction. It is full of sophistries and contradictions, and will fail to make any decided impression upon the people. It falls utterly and lamentably to meet the great practical issues before the people.

The lack of any really great directing and organizing mind has been most apparent throughout the whole history of this Convention. Its leaders have been such men as DOOLITTLE, COWAN, and RAYMOND, who have hardly been known in the past, and who at the best are merely clever politicians. Their policy throughout has been one of repression. No man could be trusted to make a speech, or discuss a resolution, or make a proposition, lest in speaking his real sentiments he should say something injudicious. As a consequence, there has been no life and enthusiasm about the movement. It has taken no hold upon the popular mind, and has failed utterly as a popular demonstration. In the presence of the grave issues which engage the attention of the American people, involving the fruits of the long and costly struggle through which they have just passed, this Wigwam Convention will create but a momentary ripple upon the surface of our politics.

"Loyal" Men.

THE disingenuousness which characterized the proceedings of the Wigwam Convention is well illustrated in the fourth resolution of the series adopted, and which calls upon the people to elect a Congress which will admit "*loyal*" representatives from every State. Now why was this word "loyal" used? Plainly to meet the charge of the Union men, that the conservatives are seeking the admission as representatives of persons lately engaged in the Rebellion. The conservative, when this charge is made, can point to his resolutions and say, "No, I am in favor merely of the admission of 'loyal' men." But whom do the conservatives consider to be loyal men? Do they exclude from that category those who have just laid down the arms of their warfare against the Government? By no means. The fact that a man was a Rebel, and bore arms against the Government, is no bar with them to his being considered a loyal man. The Rebel General DICK TAYLOR, who so pompously proposed three cheers for the Union, in the Convention, is, in their view, a "loyal" man. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who was Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, and who went into the Rebellion with his eyes open, and with his own judgment of its selfish and unprovoked character on record, is a "loyal" man.

What, then, do they use this word "loyal" for, except as a blind and a fraud? They seek by it to conceal from the people their true purposes. What the conservatives really mean is to restore to power and to admit as representatives in Congress the very men who were prime leaders and actors in the Rebellion. And the people should understand that this is one of the real issues before them, viz.:—Whether the leaders of the Rebellion—men who deserted their seats in Congress and violated their oaths of allegiance—shall be permitted to once more take seats in the councils of the nation? All this talk of "loyal" men by the conservatives is a *fraud*.

Retribution.

THE old Copperhead faction can read their doom in the fate of their leaders in the late Wigwam Convention. It is but a little over a year since the war closed, and already they have become so obnoxious to the people, that in a Convention where ex-Rebels themselves were gladly welcomed their representative men were virtually refused admission. Not even a *Southern* delegate raised his voice in their behalf. They are political lepers—nobody wants them to come near him.

This is a terrible retribution, but it is a just one.

IN ACCORDANCE with the plan inaugurated by the Wigwam politicians, of withdrawing men of the VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and DEAN stripe, we suppose CLYMER will now have to be withdrawn in this State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Everybody knows that CLYMER belongs to the VALLANDIGHAM faction. His record is quite as bad as that of the Ohio martyr. No Union man would vote for him, and unless he can get support from the Union ranks, he will be beaten by fifty thousand majority.

EVERYTHING that conspired to make VALLANDIGHAM so odious that he was expelled in advance, so to speak, from the late Convention, is just so much against CLYMER. He is the Pennsylvania VALLANDIGHAM.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.—Philadelphia is especially fortunate in having a weekly paper combining in such a happy manner literary merit and articles of local interest as *Saturday Night*. This paper has steadily improved, and the "fashionable gossip," which at first gave it such a notoriety, has been entirely ignored in its issues for several months past. It is evidently the intention of the proprietors to make their paper a power in this city, by strenuously advocating all municipal reforms, and showing up all corruption which may exist in our municipal departments. The issue of this week is especially interesting, containing, among many other good articles, an *expose* of the High School management, and a complete review of the political movements now going on in this city.

Depredations by Indians—A Mexican Camp Attacked, and the Horses Stolen.

LEAVENWORTH, August 16.—Large bodies of Indians are reported to be encamped on the Smoky Hill route. One hundred and fifty lodges are at Pond Creek under the leadership of young Birt, a Missourian, and 100 lodges of Dog Indians. They are making a general alliance with other tribes for the purpose of war. A later despatch from Fort Lyon reports that a number of Indians, under Birt, attacked a Mexican camp and stole all their stock.

The Indians threaten to wipe out the whites in that region. The Birt boys have long been leading and urging the Indians on to war.

What the Press of the Country Think of the Convention.

THE final adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention has called forth utterances of the sentiments of the various journals of the land in regard to the fulfilment of its mission. We append those of the leading papers of this city and New York. There is an old fable which tells us that some dreaded animal of an unpronounceable name appeared in the distance like an enormous elephant, that on nearer approach it seemed like an enraged bull, but that when close up to it, it turned out to be only an ass. Judging from the different lights in which the Convention was seen from the various editorial sanctums, we may infer that they were located at different distances, so that the same body appeared to each as an elephant, a bull, or an ass. But let them describe it for themselves.

The *Press* says that the Convention did nothing. Its editorial article declares:—

"If the Copperjohnson Convention had been composed of clergymen instead of 'reconstructed' Rebels, hungry place-seekers, and obedient officials, it could not have produced less impression. Beyond the well-rehearsed cheers in the Wigwam, there was absolutely nothing to show that these men, engaged in the work of forming a new party and of starting a great campaign, were either earnest or enthusiastic. There were many discouraging events, it is true. The recent traitors were uneasy; the Democrats were suspicious; and the Republicans tortured by self-reproaches; but the occasion should have produced something more than a crowd. We had little or no outside music; not a single procession; very few open-air meetings *and a most significant absence of star-spangled bunting*. Even on Wednesday the delegates began to distribute themselves homewards; and by 12 o'clock last night our streets were as quiet as if WILLIAM H. SEWARD had never plotted, or ANDREW JOHNSON had never apostatized. The great city slept the sleep of the just, and the morning's sun will shine on a stronger Union party, we believe, and a more disheartened set of ravished Democrats than were gathered under the gloomy and inauspicious skies of Tuesday and Wednesday."

The *Inquirer* gives half-a-column editorial, concluding as follows:—

"We have had among us, in a public capacity, representatives of the States late in armed insurrection against the General Government, a power peculiarly loved and revered in Philadelphia. For the first time in six years these men were with us, and near the close of the proceedings yesterday a delegate from Mississippi rose in his place and offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Philadelphia for their kindness and hospitality to all the delegates. The managers of this Convention are shrewd and far-seeing men; and they knew that no city in all the North was more appropriate for holding their deliberations than the City of Brotherly Love. Those that a week ago cavilled at the selection are now put to the blush. High among the proud historic annals of our time-honored city, will be written the history of the assembling and deliberations of the first National Political Convention that met in the United States, after the triumphant close of the war for the maintenance of the Union."

The *Age* falls into a state of prophetic fury which would do honor to a Pythoness. It sees

"The same spirit of enlarged patriotism, of unselfish nationality, of regard for the rights of the whole people, with which the patriots of the early days of the republic were so plenteously endowed, animated the members of the Restoration Convention of 1866, and made their deliberations a unit. The good of the whole was the polar star of their action, and by its clear and steady light the proceedings were illumined from the opening sentence to the closing amen. The platform of principles laid down by this Convention is broad, catholic and national. The hitherto disturbing question of slavery is removed forever from the field of National and State politics, and the doctrine of State Rights and national authority so defined and explained as to meet the approbation and assent of every patriot in the nation. The financial honor and credit of the United States are also hedged in by the most solemn and sacred national assurances, and thus the programme made satisfactory to all the great interests of the country, as well moral as material."

The *Ledger* thinks it has done good, and assigns as a cause, that

"The meeting of the Convention, if it shall accomplish nothing else, should have this one good effect, that it sets all this misapprehension to rights by a clear and authoritative expression of the opinions and views of the Southern people, made by men who are in every sense representative men, and who were selected by them for this especial purpose. And, as it to exclude all further chance of misconception, they emphasized their declaration by excluding from the Convention such men as WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM, who were among the most active and conspicuous of those who were constantly placing the south in a false position. This, then, should be regarded as the best result of the Convention—that the Southern people are at last heard by their own chosen spokesmen and their own declaration now goes before the country for its judgment. Concerning nine of the ten propositions in the declaration there can be very little difference of opinion among the people who do their own thinking; certainly they afford no ground for excluding those who maintain those propositions from representation in Congress or participation in the Government. There is an expression of thankfulness for peace, a declaration that the war has preserved the Union and maintained the supremacy of the Constitution; that representation in Congress is a duty imposed on the States, as well as a right granted by the Constitution; that *loyal* representatives should be chosen; that the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, and that the powers not granted therein are reserved to the States and the people; that *no State has a right to secede*, and that the Union cannot be dissolved; that amendments to the Constitution should be made according to the forms of the Constitution; that slavery is abolished forever, and that there is neither desire nor purpose to re-establish it; that the Rebel debt is utterly invalid, and that the Federal debt is sacred and inviolable; and that it is the duty of the Government to make full recompense to the Federal soldiers."

The *North American* takes no editorial notice of the Convention.

The New York *Tribune* says that it has discovered a discrepancy in the platform already, and gives us its views:—

"It this platform is sound, then Andrew Johnson (whom it immeasurably lauds) is the most gigantic usurper that the world has known; for he compelled the whites of the South to ratify the anti-slavery amendment, and repudiate their Rebel debts, and do other things most distasteful to them—all which, on the COWAN platform, he had no more right to do than to compel them to join the Roman Catholic Church. He dealt with them for months as though they had forfeited every right by treason, and could only regain them through national grace; when, according to COWAN, they might have challenged his right to the Presidency, and insisted on a new election forthwith, wherein they should all vote. The ex-Rebels in the Convention assented to many most distasteful propositions in order to procure a concession to the main question—that of their assumed right to do as they shall see fit within their respective States. It is the ancient Democratic right of every white to 'larrup his own nigger,' that they are intent on, with such modifications as the change of circumstances have rendered inevitable. And this COWAN & Co. readily concede. The States are supreme over all internal matters; the white ex-Rebels are the States; the loyal blacks are under their feet; and the DOOLITTLE Convention says they shall stay there, and be dealt with as lately at Memphis, and more recently at New Orleans. Such is the sum and substance, the gist and marrow, of the COWAN platform. The Unionist who assents to it betrays those who helped us in our necessity, and the blood of the innocent, wantonly shed and to be shed by malignant, vengeful Rebels, will rest heavily on his soul."

The *World*, in a long article summing up the good which will result from the Convention, says:—

"First. It severs the connection between President JOHNSON and the Republican party. The success of the Philadelphia Convention, which has, in all respects, answered the expectations and satisfied the wishes of President JOHNSON, separates him effectually from the Republican party, and arrays the whole influence of the executive branch of the Government against its policy.

"Second. The Convention has been the occasion of a public, solemn, formal recantation by the Southern people, of the doctrine of secession. That this recantation is authorized and therefore binds the honor of the South, is proved by the unanimous voice of the Southern press, and the universal participation of the Southern people in the choice of delegates.

"Third. The Convention fixes indelibly upon the radicals the stigma of being the only disunion party left in our politics. The disunion party of the South has gone into history. It is a thing of the past.

"Fourth. The Convention has contributed essentially to the renewal of kind feelings and cordial relations between Northern and Southern citizens. The Convention has disentangled and simplified the politics of the immediate future. It has constructed a bridge for the President, which enables him to act efficiently and boldly with the friends of his policy, and has united them in a compact, organized, and indomitable mass. Doubtful voters can no longer be deceived. Nobody can again be made to believe that he is supporting the President while voting for the candidates of the radicals. Hereafter, every man who is not with the President is against him. It is now a contest in which there can be no neutrality, and in which every man who opposes the President will be branded as a disunionist."

The *Daily News* considers that all the Utopian hopes felt by it for the Convention have been more than realized. It says:—

"The Philadelphia Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting a series of ten resolutions, wherein they proclaim the 'declaration of principles and purposes on which they have agreed.' These resolutions were evidently conceived in a spirit of enlarged patriotism, and of great kindliness towards the South, and are so expressed as to give no offense to the people of that section. No one will be disposed to question the Convention's declaration against the doctrine of secession, or to complain that it is offensively made. They declare distinctly in favor of the right of the South to be represented in Congress, and make that the main issue of the Fall campaign. We wish that they had made a more explicit declaration against the enforcement of the Test Oath, but that could hardly have been expected under all the circumstances. We think they acted wisely in adopting the resolutions touching slavery, the National debt, and the Confederate debt; the South will thus have an opportunity to put at rest the absurd suspicions that they desire to re-establish slavery, and to repudiate the National debt. While they feel a natural sensitiveness about contributing to the payment of a debt which was contracted for their overthrow and ruin, the Southern people feel and know that the honor and faith of the nation are pledged to its payment, and not one of them would vote to repudiate it. As to the debt contracted by the Confederacy, there is not a man in all the South who has ever thought for an instant of its being assumed by the United States. A closer analysis and examination of the resolutions would probably disclose some objectionable features, but we are not disposed to be hypercritical with the work of a Convention which seems to have been earnestly desirous of peace and friendship between the sections, and the re-establishment of the Union upon its ancient and sure foundation—the Constitution as it was."

The *Herald*, in an elaborate article, admires the action of the Convention, in the same rambling style so peculiar in that paper:—

"We are unable to find in a careful perusal of the ten specifications of the declaration of principles, a sentiment or assertion that cannot be cheerfully subscribed to by every friend of the Union, or supporter of the war in the North. It acknowledges the full success of the war, that the emancipated slave should receive equal protection with all other citizens in every right of person and property, declares the debt of the Government incurred by the United states in puting down the Rebellion to be sacred and inviolate, and fully recognizes the services of our soldiers and sailors. What more can be asked by any party, except they may want the adoption of some scheme that will keep them in office to the injury of the country.

"The danger and the results that may follow by establishing this principle are also shown, and then we are to see that the right or duty of a State to be represented in Congress cannot be impaired by rebellion, nor can the enjoyment of that right be prevented. They now are presented with the proceedings, the address, and the resolves of this first gathering growing out of the uprising of the people in support of the Union and the Constitution. To them these records are submitted as the great jury of the republic, for their decision at the approaching Congressional elections. Let the movement which has so auspiciously commenced be followed up with a vigorous campaign, and we have no fears of the result. It will work out a revolution, peaceful yet effective and lasting. No person can longer doubt that the Central States, commencing with Pennsylvania in October, will overwhelmingly repudiate the radical usurpers of the present Congress."

The *Times*, of course, sees nothing wrong in the proceedings, as the same hand that writes the leader also ruled the Convention. It says:—

"This (the address) furnishes an all-sufficient reply to the often-asked question, What practical work or actual result can come from the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention? Some people seem to suppose that because the body has brought no new distinctive political party into existence, it must therefore waste its strength in declamations, and leave nothing behind it but a platform and a memory; while others have been postponing the period of its activity till the next Presidential election. But here is something which can be taken hold of almost immediately, or as soon as the people of the country shall have had time to learn fully the character of the Convention, the ends it proposes to accomplish, and the means by which it proposes to operate. The preliminary labors of the forthcoming elections to Congress have already been commenced. In some States the nominations have already been made, and in Indiana and Illinois the campaign has been begun with an immensity almost unequalled, and preparations have been made for carrying it on to the end with a vigor unsurpassed even in the West. The contest will very soon open everywhere in the Northern States, and the opposing principles of Sectional Radicalism and National Unionism will range themselves for a struggle as momentous as any the country has ever witnessed. The upholders of the radical faction in Congress, no less than its measures, will be up for judgment; and many of the members who disgraced themselves and the nation during the last session will have their conduct passed upon by the people. The immense Conservative sentiment of the country has it in its power before the close of the year to work an effectual change in the complexion of Congress, and in the political course of the country. They have but to bring their influence and their votes to bear against the Radical faction and the Radical leaders, whatever guises they may assume, and in favor of Conservative National Union principles and men, whatever may have been their antecedents or designation. If they do so, we shall never have such another Congress as that of last winter. And this, in the language of General Dix, 'should be our first and our immediate aim.'"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 4 5 1y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 463, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 99,119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No 245; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 13 1mis* CASPER HEFT.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Miliefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 6 15 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 15 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to counsel all together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1106 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 1t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the
Union League of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By order of the Board of Directors.
8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

CROQUET!
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JOSEPH PARKER,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Manufactures and imports the new and Popular Game of

CROQUET,

At the following prices, sent to all parts of the United States by Express:—

No. 1. Plain Maple Sets $8 00
No. 0. Varnished Maple Sets 9 00
No. 1. Varnished Maple, with good hickory handles, per set 10 00
No. 2. Full size Maple Balls and Mallet Heads, with good hickory handles, stained and varnished boxes, very desirable, per set, only 12 50
Finer sets, from ..... $15 00 to 25 00

Old sets repaired and repainted.
Balls and Mallets sold separately when desired.
Also, Importer and Dealer in (8 17 3t
CRICKET, ARCHERY, AND BASE BALL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates (8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 16 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

GRAND INVITATION HOP,
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
8 17 2t]
Saturday Evening, August 18, 1866.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. (8 11

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO.'S,
8 17 1 No. 997 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
OF THIS WEEK
CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF INTEREST
TO PHILADELPHIANS:

THE POLITICAL WORLD.
A complete review of all the political movements now going on in the different Districts and Wards of Philadelphia. This article embraces a full list of the different aspirants for the Legislature, together with a history of their antecedents. No politician should fail to read it.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.
A history of its recent decline, and an impartial statement of the causes thereof, written by a prominent graduate of the institution, now resident in this city.

OUR NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.
A sketch of one of the leading newspaper men in this city, combining a history of his life and a personal description.

ONE OF OUR MARKETS.
An amusing and interesting description of Spruce street wharf on market day, with pen-and-ink portraits of the different characters to be seen there.

EDITORIALS ON LOCAL TOPICS; DRAMATIC CRITICISMS; JOHN QUILL ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE; BOATING ON THE SCHUYLKILL; ART MAGIC; CORRESPONDENCE FROM WATERING PLACES; CHOICE POETRY; TALES; SKETCHES, ETC. ETC.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Is for sale at every news-stand and periodical store throughout the city. 8 16 3t4p

"MY POLICY."
Observations on Reconstruction,
SUPPORTING THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.
BY HENRY FLANDERS.
For sale at all the Bookstores. Price 20 cents. (8 16 2t

STRANGERS AND DELEGATES, WILL FIND the best assortment of Guides and Maps in the city at lowest prices at G. W. PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
8 11 6t Just Below the Continental.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION CAN buy Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, etc., cheaper than elsewhere at
G. W. PITCHER'S,
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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE NOTED Civil and Military Men of the Country at
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POLISHED WALNUT, RUSTIC, GILT, AND Rosewood Frames, all sizes, on hand, and made to order at very low prices, at
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THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop,
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SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. (8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The new and swift steamer SAM. C. FELTON, will leave Chesnut Street Wharf, at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday $4, including carriage hire. 8 16 2t*

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No 81 S. FOURTH Street.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
6 14 1mrp* EVANS, No 320 SOUTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, which has been newly fitted up, will be opened for the fall and winter seasons to-morrow evening, as a first-class temple of popular entertainments. The objectionable features that heretofore prevented the attendance of ladies and gentlemen of our best circles have been removed, and Mr. Earnshaw, the lessee, is determined to use every proper means to make the "American" a popular establishment. To-morrow evening the *Rivals*, and the *Wandering Minstrel* will be presented.

MR. ROBERTS concludes his engagement on Saturday evening, at the Walnut Street Theatre. To-night, for his benefit, he presents himself in his fine *role* of "Sir Edward Mortimer," in the classic tragedy of the *Iron Chest*. The *Brigands of the Pyrenees* concludes the performance. Mr. Roberts sustains the principal part. On Monday evening, the famous Buislay Family—Rivals of the Ravels—will begin an engagement. The performances of this noted troupe have been very successful in New York and Boston.

AT THE CHESNUT, the new and successful play of *Baccarat* will be given to-night, and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—On Thursday, August 23, there will be given at Engel & Wolt Farm, a Festival of Vocal and Instrumental Music, which, from all that we can learn, will be well worth attending. It will afford our citizens an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the higher order of German festivals, as well as hearing some good music. Upon the programme, which will be carried out by the Sængerbund, with two other societies and a full orchestra, we find:—

1. Fest Overture.
2. Song, Friends and Brothers.
3. What is the German's Fatherland?
4. Hymn, Give thanks for all to God on High.
5. Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Gaertner, under whose direction the Festival will be given, has taken especial interest in elevating the character of German Singing Societies. For the Sangerbund he has not only gained the first prizes of the New York and Providence Musical Conventions, but has, through the influence he has exerted during the years he has had it in charge, raised it to a position such as no society of the kind has ever enjoyed here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

SCENES AT THE CONTINENTAL.—Last evening was a very stirring time at our principal hotels. At the Continental there was one constant stream of incomers and outgoers, and a great amount of humor, pleasantry, fun, frolic, and fighting. As is usual when a crowd gathers together during a political campaign, there are always some ambitious speakers who wish to inflict themselves on the assembled masses. But judging from the actions of those assembled last night in the vicinity of the Continental and Girard hotels, no one felt in the humor to listen to a harangue. When any one would attempt it, he would be shut down in short metre. There was an immense quantity of bad whisky drunk and bad jokes and some bad heads cracked. All through the crowd were scattered the stalwart forms of our guardians of the peace, who kept a watchful eye over the assemblage, and on the least appearance of an incipient row would nip it in the bud. Inside there was a lively assemblage of intoxicated politicians and others of a kindred family.

At one time a drunken Senator from the Western part of our country stood up and endeavored to address the crowd in front of the hotel on Chesnut street. They laughed and shouted, cheered, and made such a racket that he could not be heard, and shut him up. He got angry, and told them that he thought they were a pack of cowards, and that if he had a bowie-knife he could scatter the whole of them like chaff before the wind. Another, made furious by whisky, was making some very insulting remarks, when he was chased some distance by an excited crowd. Seeing himself hard pushed he drew a revolver, and menaced the crowd with it, but did not shoot. It had the desired effect, and they gave him elbow room.

The fun was kept up until a late hour. About half-past eleven o'clock a number of young men filed past the Continental, cheering for Geary and others. They stopped on the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, and continued their yells, making the night hideous, until the police scattered them, and gave imperative orders to all good citizens to keep moving on. There were a number of thieves about, and the sharp eye of the Chief of the Detectives was on them.

This morning is like the day after the fair. The actors of yesterday and last night's drama are getting up with aching heads and swimming eyes after their spree. Most all the delegates are gone to their homes, and things wear a deserted appearance around our hotels. The Convention is a thing of the past. The grand attack has come and gone. It is very hard to realize that the great agency has passed by so quietly, and left so little to remind us of its presence. What will be the next excitement?

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE POLICE.—His Honor the Mayor made a very neat and pithy address to the heads of the Police Departments and the Lieutenants. He congratulated them on the efficient manner in which they had protected the persons and property of our citizens and the strangers who were in our city, and on the admirable manner in which his instructions had been carried out in letter and spirit. He spoke in feeling terms of his admiration for their good management, and begged them to assure the officers of the whole force of his sense of obligation for their strict attention to their duties. He felt proud of them, and Philadelphia has cause to be proud of its Police Department.

A STABBING CASE—SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—Last evening, about 6½ o'clock, Charles Stinson, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 209 Williamson street, was stabbed in the left breast by a boy named Francis James. James was arrested by Officer Sheer, and committed by Alderman Lutz to await the result of the injury. At the hearing James did not deny stabbing Stinson, but said that he did it in self-defence. Stinson is older and much larger than he, and was beating him; and not being able to escape, he (James) took his penknife and "stuck it into him." The wound is of a very serious character, and it is feared may prove fatal.

A FETE AT THE SURF HOUSE.—To-morrow evening will be a grand time at Atlantic City. As the season approaches its height, the hotels are striving to outdo themselves in the inducements they present to the visitors from our cities. The grand hop at the Surf House, Atlantic City, to-morrow evening, bids fair to be the grandest affair of the kind of the season. The Surf House is so well known, that it is entirely supererogatory to speak in its praise. It speaks for itself. We advise all who can get away to go and enjoy themselves.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Charles McAllister, a cowardly fellow, has been for some time squatting in the barn of a Mrs. Conard, an aged and very respectable old lady, residing on Kitchen lane and Ridge avenue, Twenty-first Ward. McAllister lived in the barn, and had a companion with him, a woman of bad repute. He was in the habit of abusing an attendant of Mrs. Conard's, and a few days ago threatened her life. On complaint being made he was arrested, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Ramsdale.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—John H. Rosell, residing in the neighborhood of Third and Buttonwood, is a married man, but he and his wife don't have an affinity. Consequently John makes off at a tangent, bound for foreign parts. His wife, concluding that a bad husband is better than none at all, had him arrested and brought back. He was taken before Alderman Toland this morning, and not having made many friends during his sojourn in this city, he was permitted to go to jail in default of $600 bail.

EVERY CLERK should read to-morrow's *Commercial List and Price Current*.

FIRE.—This morning, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the establishment of Messrs. Bullock & Smith, at the southwest corner of Twenty-third and Master streets. It is used as a manufactory of patent roofing.

The fire was the result of accident, occurring from the breaking out of a leak in a still. The building has been on fire several times within the past year, and contained a great quantity of inflammable material.

The entire building was destroyed. There was no insurance on either stock or building. The lost amounts to about $2000.

The man injured, Lewis Langer, was employed in the scale manufactory of Henry Trommer, about a square from the building destroyed. He was standing at the front door of the burning building when the fire reached a carboy of benzole, which exploded, and the flames reached and covered him, burning his clothes off and burning his face and hands. He was not in firemen's equipments, though supposed to belong to the United States Hose Company. He was removed to a drug store near by and subsequently to his home, in a very critical condition.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—James Jaggers, an old man about 65 years of age, was run over on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, a short distance above Church lane, about 12 o'clock last night. The train was the 11·30 P. M. from the depot, Ninth and Green. Jaggers was drunk at the time, and lay across the rail. The wheels ran across his abdomen, and his death must have been instantaneous. His remains were taken to his home at Norristown. He leaves a family. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—George S. Blum was arrested yesterday morning, in Oxford street, while acting in a very outrageous manner, under the influence of bad spirits. He threatened the passers-by with dire destruction, and to make good his threats, exhibited a loaded revolver. He was captured, however, and put in "durance vile." This morning he was brought before Alderman Holme, who held him in the sum of $1500 to appear at court.

A MID-DAY SERENADE.—The Hon. Jos. R. Flanagan, the Chairman of the National Union Central Committee and editor of the *Daily News* was tendered a delightful serenade by the National Brass Band. A serenade in the middle of the day is quite an unusual occurrence, and of course attracted quite a concourse in the immediate neighborhood. A serenade was also tendered to E. W. C. Greene, editor of the *Sunday Transcript*

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match between the first and second nines of the Municipal Base Ball Club, was played on the grounds of the Hamilton Base Ball Club yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a score of 46 to 29, in favor of the first nine. The playing was quite spirited. This Club is composed of the members of the police of the Sixteenth District, and has only been lately organized.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—John Rutter and John Albright, better known under his alias of John Brown, were arrested yesterday afternoon whilst prowling around in the neighborhood of Second and Green streets, watching for a chance to make a lift. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who committed them in default of $1000 bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—There was an alarm of fire this morning about 10 o'clock, which proved to be the burning of the roof of a composition roofing manufactory, Twenty-third and Master streets.

ROSA BONHEUR'S VISIT.—
Though gifted Rosa asks no more
Than to view a buffalo.
She surely must, upon our shore,
See "the elephant," you know.
The prairies are quite "flat" a sight,
And must interest her less
Than all those cheerful changes bright
Our city's streets express;
Nor are wild Indians so polite
As gents in the Tower's dress.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

AN OLD PUBLIC FAVORITE.—Our citizens and strangers now here note the tasteful rooms of the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company, at No. 923 Chesnut street. This Machine is an old favorite here, and we are pleased to know that this gem has found an appropriate setting; with the present improvements none is more worthy.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a lioness, in the person of EMMA, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CHAPEN—COX.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Huntington, Luzerne county, Pa., by the Rev B. Sheerer, Mr. JAMES R. CHAPEN to Miss MARY AMANDA COX, formerly of Philadelphia.

SCHNABEL—GRIM.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. Dr. Monn, A. SCHNABEL to Miss F. E. GRIMM, both of this city.

DIED.

CATHERWOOD.—At Germantown, on the morning of the 17th instant, Mrs ELLEN C. CATHERWOOD, wife of Andrew J. Catherwood, and youngest daughter of the late John Naglee, Esq.

FAUVER.—On the 14th instant, CASPER FAUVER, in the 45th year of his age, son of Sarah and the late Casper Fauver.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., and of Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother N. E. corner of Sixth and Parrish streets on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PEERS.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE C. PEERS.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1001 Vine street, on Monday next, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

POCKET BILLIES, WATCHMEN'S RATTLES, and an assortment of Brass, Plated, and Iron Door Bolts and Chain Fastenings for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FRICK'S PATENT NEWSPAPER FILES, BY which one or a hundred papers may be securely kept ready for reference. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THE PATENT CORN GRATER OPENS THE hull of the grain, and then scrapes out all the pulp, leaving the indigestible skins attached to the cob. For puddings, soups, fritters, etc., made of green corn, or for elderly persons who cannot masticate their boiled corn, they will prove themselves a desirable housekeeping utensil. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
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George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 16 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

LOST.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
Also, Certificate No. 746, dated July 8, 1862, for two shares of the Capital Stock of the FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH STREET CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for new certificates. 7 27 §t

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WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

TO THE CONVENTION,
And Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE
Is everywhere acknowledged the
BEST PIANO MADE.
It is used by the Conservatory of Music in New York, and is endorsed by the leading artists and the principal journals of the country.
WAREROOMS,
No. 429 BROOME Street,
8 13 6t NEW YORK.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. 8 15 1t

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to FOWLER, WELLS & CO. Examinations, with needed advice and written or verbal descriptions of character, made daily. Books and Periodicals on Phrenology, Physiology, and Hygiene, at the Office, No. 25 S. TENTH St. 8 16 4trp

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr Joseph Slates, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE
The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street: W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street: George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street: Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street: Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth: George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets: Edward DeLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
WEAK NERVES, PREMATURE OLD AGE
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

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Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
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Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Ureters, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

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" Injection " " $2. " $5.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI

Sixty-seven Deaths Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Sixty-seven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD AND THE FREEDMEN.

The National Roll of Honor.

MORTUARY RECORDS OF THE WAR.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 17.

Assistant Commissioner Appointed.

Major-General James McAllister Schofield, at present commanding officer of the Department of Virginia, has also been designated as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the duties of which were formerly executed by Major-General Alfred Howe Terry.

Records of the Dead.

The important task of collecting the records and other information in reference to the dead of the Union armies from all parts of the Southern country, and of preparing them for publication, to be called the "Roll of Honor," has been assigned to Colonel J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster.

Already over thirty-six thousand names of deceased soldiers have been alphabetically arranged and published. Copies of all the mortuary records are kept at the death and burial office, where letters of inquiry from friends of deceased soldiers should be addressed.

The American Scientific Association.

BUFFALO, August 17.—In the general session of the American Scientific Convention this morning, a number of new members were proposed and confirmed.

Professor Tillman completed the reading of a paper on "New Chemical Nomenclature."

President Barnard expressed his admiration of the system of "Mnemonics" constructed by Professor Tillman for a chemical nomenclature.

Murder of an Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Private advices announce the murder, in Texas, of G. Clark Abbot, of Portsmouth, N. H., an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Arrival of the Steamer "Lafayette."

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamship *Lafayette*, from Brest on the 14th instant, has arrived.

EXECUTION.

Bernard Friery Hung for the Murder of Harry Lazarus.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Bernard Friery was hung at noon to-day. He was sentenced to death for the murder of Harry Lazarus, a noted prize-fighter.

Sketch of the Murderer.

Barney Friery, who killed Harry Lazarus at his saloon on East Houston street, last New Year's eve, expiated his crime upon the gallows this morning, the Governor having determinedly refused to pardon him or grant a reprieve. Notwithstanding his crime was apparently unprovoked and cold-blooded, there seems to be some extenuating circumstances from the interest manifested in procuring his pardon by his very numerous friends. At the time of its commission it excited considerable feeling among the sporting community, as Lazarus was a notorious pugilist; however, they seem to have transferred their entire sympathy to his destroyer. On the 21st of February, 1865, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced by Recorder Hoffman to suffer death on the gallows on the 31st of March following. His counsel obtained a respite pending appeals to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. These tribunals sustained the verdict had against the prisoner in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and he was sentenced last year to be hung to-day.

Since Friery became aware that the decisions of the courts were against him, and that he had been adjudged to die upon the gallows, his conduct in jail has been marked by a thorough knowledge of the awful position in which he is placed. A few days ago he published a statement, which went to show that previous to the murder he had had no difficulty with Lazarus, whom he says he killed while laboring under a fit of drink; that he has no reason to complain of how his trial was conducted; that the knife with which he committed the deed was not his own; that bad company and drink are the ruin of thousands and thousands of young men in this city; that he earnestly entreats the forgiveness of the friends of Harry Lazarus "for the evil he unconsciously brought upon them;" that it is untrue that he "insulted those devoted women, the Sisters of Mercy," who attended for the purpose of affording him spiritual consolation, and that he intends to meet his fate as a Christian should, while asking that the prayers of all good people may be said for him. Friery's statement that he never offered the slightest insult to the Sisters of Mercy is fully borne out by a letter from those good and estimable ladies, which appeared in the New York *Herald* a day or two since.

He had based strong hopes upon the ability and indomitable perseverance of his counsel, ex-Judge Stuart, in procuring a pardon or a reprieve from the Governor. Late on yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stuart telegraphed the following to Judge Dowling:—

ALBANY, August 16.

Judge Dowling, Tombs Police Court, New York:—
There is no hope for poor Friery. The Governor is inexorable, and refuses to interfere with the course of the law. W. T. STUART.

Notwithstanding his apparent Christian resignation, when the fatal news was communicated to him he was completely prostrated, and despite the religious consolation administered to him by Father Duranquet, he could not stand erect under the fatal intelligence. He had hoped till then, with a weak though determined confidence, in the successful eventuation of his counsel's efforts, and most of his fellow-prisoners seemed wofully disappointed when they found the indomitable ex-Judge had failed.

Several visitors called upon the prisoner during the forenoon and finally the poor afflicted mother of the condemned man paid a mournful visit to her son. Though all the world might desert him, still the mother who had watched over his infancy and teddled him upon her knees before the stain of blood or crime had left its impress upon his forehead, the mother who had fondly watched his boyhood's years and succeeding adolescence that mother now stood before him, broken-hearted and crushed to the dust by the awful calamity about to befal him to whom she was about to bid a farewell, to meet no more this side of the grave. With no desire to intrude on the privacy of that interview, sacred to mother and son, we shall simply state that the poor mother emerged from the cell with a terrible agony in every line of her face and looking ten years older than she entered.

The sister and brothers of the condemned man also visited him in his prison cell, and comforted him with their prayers and farewell blessings, and the same terrible ordeal had to be undergone by the prisoner in bidding them good-by, as happened in the interview with his mother.

The Rev. Father Duranquet and the Rev. Father McKenna called upon the condemned man during the afternoon, and administered spiritual consolation for the space of two hours previous to the receipt of the fatal telegram.

During the afternoon the scaffold was erected in the western quadrangle of the prison-yard close to the window of Friery's cell, and some of the beams were fastened against the very window through which air and light was admitted to the wretched man. The scaffold is composed of four upright posts, with cross-beams adjusted firmly, and a canvas covering on top to prevent the eyes of the curious in the prison windows from witnessing the death-struggle. A temporary structure is erected at the back of the scaffold to conceal the executioner from public view when the rope is cut. The noise of the hammering and the blows of the carpenter were heard continually by the wretched culprit while the scaffold was in process of erection, and the mind of poor Friery must have been terribly agonized as he heard the dread preparations for the morrow.

Up to a late hour this morning the reverend clergymen remained with the condemned man, exhorting him to repentance and prayer. At a late hour in the evening the mother of Friery left the cell, bidding her boy good-by for the last time. As she left the corridor and passed into the prison-yard she seemed to be in a semi-omnolent condition, and evidently did not know whether she was alive or dead. Her eyes were set, and her frame seemed palsied as with some terrible disease.

To her the law was simply legalized butchery, and her only thoughts were fixed on one thing, the scaffold, which was to make her a bereaved and wretched woman. Sheriff Kelly and several officers of the prison called on Friery, and bade him good-by for the night, and the prisoners who are at times boisterous and noisy seemed stricken with a sudden and terrible awe as they heard through the long watches of the night the muttered prayers of the priests and the sobbing and broken accents of the man whose hours were already numbered.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton firm; holders demand an advance of 1 cent; sales unimportant at 34@36c. Flour has improved 10@20c. 9500 bbls sold; State, $6·10@10·40; Ohio, $8@12; Western, $6·10@9·75; Southern, $10@15·25. Wheat 3@5c. higher; sales unimportant. Corn is firm; small sales. Beef steady. Pork quiet; $32·50@32·62. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 17
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1st mg 6s	100	300 sh 13th & 15th	21½
$4000 do	100½	100 sh Cata pf	37½
$5000 C. & Am. 6s	83	17 sh do	37
$3000 Susq Cn bds	59	100 sh do	860 37½
$1000 U S 10·40s coup	102½	100 sh do	s30 37½
$2,000 do	102½	200 sh do	b30 38
$500 U S 5-20s 62	110½	100 sh do	b5 37½
200 sh Ph & E	20d 33	500 sh Clinton Coal	c 1
200 sh do	b15 33	500 sh St Nch Coal	8
6 sh Penn R	59½	100 sh Reading	s60 57½
10 sh Cam. & Am.	128	200 sh do	s5 57⅝

SECOND BOARD

100 sh Ph & E	33	100 sh Sch N pf	37½
100 sh do	33	100 sh Big Mt	5½
300 sh do	33½	100 sh Fulton	b30 6¼
100 sh do	s60 33		

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, August 16, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	23 755·01
" Port Carbon	10,778·08
" Pottsville	925·10
" Schuylkill Haven	33 036·16
" Auburn	4,615·15
" Port Clinton	14 417·11
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	211·11
Total anthracite coal for week	88,439·12
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	6,143·14
Total of all kinds for week	94,634·06
Previously this year	2,540 277·17
Total	2,634,911·03
To same time last year	1,820,342·06

—Mr. Gustave Dore, whose drawings have obtained such sudden popularity, has been engaged to supply a series of illustrations to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." He is to receive one thousand guineas for eight illustrations. The volume is to appear at Christmas, and will probably be the gift book of the season.

"TWENTY PER CENT."

A BANKING TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BUBBLES OF FINANCE."

It is not to be wondered at if the Anglo-Indian who returns home after a sojourn of a quarter of a century in the East, should, above all things, wish to "rest and be thankful" for the remainder of his days. Such, at any rate, was the principal thought that occupied my mind when, some six years ago, I made up my mind to resign my appointment of judge at Beefapoore, and retire upon my pension of £1000 a year, which is the sum allowed to all those who have spent a quarter of a century and upwards in the Indian Civil Service when they leave India for good and all. During my career in that country I had neither been extremely fortunate nor very much the reverse. Besides my pension aforesaid, I had saved some money, and having "turned it over" judiciously, and never dabbled in speculative shares or hazardous undertakings, I had, from the very first that I commenced to put by from my pay and allowances, steadily increased my store, so that the day I took my passage on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer at Calcutta to return to England, I could write myself down as the master and owner of some £20,000; which, being invested in the Indian Government Five-per-Cent. paper, gave me about £1000 a year, in addition to the like sum which I would for the future receive from the India House. Now, with £2000 a year a man of moderate habits and inexpensive tastes may look forward to comfort, if not to what he terms luxuries, for the rest of his days. It was not needful for me to put by anything for my widow; for, according to the rules of the Indian Civil Service, she would have £300 a year at my death, which would be about equal to a marriage settlement of £12,000. My children, by the regulations of the same Civil Service Fund, were also provided for, each one that survived me being entitled to £160 a year—the girls until they married, the boys until they were twenty-one years of age. My income of £2000 I was therefore, so to speak, free to spend how and where I liked, without in the least hazarding the future comforts of those I left behind me. Not that I looked forward either to a life of indolence, or to letting what talents I brought home with me in the way of capital be hid behind a bushel. The Italian proverb says:—"*Chi a bevuta bevera*"—"he that has drunk will drink again"—and this no doubt holds good with those who have led an active life during their best years. Unless a man be of a hopelessly indolent disposition—and nothing is more unlikely than that such an individual should get on in the Indian Civil Service—his past life of work only gives him a keener zest for future labor. I was yet in the prime of life, being some three years on the right side of fifty. My health had suffered little or nothing by my long residence in the East. There could have been no greater punishment to me than being condemned to lead an idle life for the remainder of my days. And, therefore, with all my anticipations of home and home enjoyment, there was mixed up the anticipation of having some employment which would fully take up my time, and, although not obliged to do so, enable me to add a few thousand pounds to what I had already saved.

Farming, and the various occupations of a country gentleman who farms his own land, had always great charms for me. My native county was Herefordshire, a province where from childhood upwards every man hears much and must learn something of the art of cultivating land, buying and selling "beasts," sheep, and pigs, as well as fattening the same. Neither when a young magistrate in the Upper Provinces of India, nor even when condemned in after life to sit for six hours every day upon the bench as Judge of Beefapoore, had this taste ever left me. During the whole of my Indian career I received *The Field* by every overland mail, and read it far more regularly than I did the *Calcutta Englishman* or the *Lahore Chronicle*. From the day I first went out to India I had set an object before me, and this was to return to Herefordshire with money enough to rent or buy a small estate, which I could farm myself, and thus add pleasure to profit, and a healthy occupation to both, and so soon as I landed at home I commenced to carry out my intentions.

But it is not easy to settle down quickly in England. In the first place, I had many relations to see and visit, and many of my wife's friends to become acquainted with. We had married in India, to which country she, then the only unmarried girl out of seven daughters, had accompanied her father, the Colonel of a Queen's regiment. To meet and mix with various persons who live in different parts of the kingdom, it is absolutely necessary to reside in London, at any rate for a time, and we therefore agreed that we would put off for a year our settling down definitely in the country, although in the meantime we determined to be on the look-out for any place that would suit us, in or near my native county, to which, as I said before, I wanted so much to return. To live at a London hotel for twelve months is a luxury only allowable to millionaires or foreign diplomats, and to reside in lodgings is a misery which the poorest man would hardly submit to if he could do otherwise. A furnished house—that is, to hire a habitation of this description—means to pay double rent for the use of very bad beds, chairs, and tables, and when you leave the place to be mulct in the full value of these articles themselves under the head of "breakages," without the privilege of taking possession of the same. Taking these facts into consideration we determined to take a house of our own for the year we were to remain in London, and to transport the furniture we should purchase down to the country when we took our departure from the metropolis. So far from giving up my intentions of farming, and on my own account, I determined that the delayment in following out my schemes should merely give me more time to carry them out. I advertised in the *Times*, the *Field*, and the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire papers for a residence of a certain size, which I could rent or buy, but to which must be attached not less than a certain amount of land, with shooting to be had in the neighborhood. The answers I received to my advertisements were innumerable, and I am afraid to say what I must have paid the Great Western Railway Company for first-class fares to Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, and all the stations adjacent to these towns. Still I could find nothing that exactly suited me. One place had an excellent house, but little or no land worth the trouble of farming attached to it. At another the land was all I could desire, but the house was badly situated, and very inconvenient inside. A third was desirable in every way, both as to house and land; the owner would only sell, not rent, it; and the price he asked was much more than I could afford to give. In short, there was some objection or other to every place I looked at, and by degrees I began to despair of getting suited as I wished. In the meantime we were daily taking deeper and deeper root in the soil of London. Good schools were to be had for the children, occupation and amusement for ourselves, and the society of old Indians, which is so large in the capital, became more and more necessary to our everyday existence. At the club in St. James' Square I met everybody worth knowing who had ever been in the East, and was certain of seeing my former colleagues, friends, and acquaintances, whenever I chose to look them up. Thus it was that by degrees, and as it were without intending it, we began to give up, or at any rate to postpone, our settlement in the country, and to consider ourselves as almost regular Londoners. I have mentioned these circumstances not merely as an instance of the truth that man proposes but God disposes; but also to show how that, with intentions and disposition to take to quite a different kind of life, I was insensibly led into what I have had good reason to lament most deeply.

There was one thing wanting to my comfort in town life, and that was occupation. I felt that an idle existence was doing me harm, and that either some business, some office, or something that would force me to work at any rate a few hours every day, was an absolute necessity. It was not even now our intention to remain always in London; we had resolved to wait until some good opportunity of renting or buying a place in the country should occur. But this might be in a month, a year, or three years, and in the meantime I felt that a totally idle life was injuring me very much in mind and body, and so determined I would do a little of what every one was just then running mad about, namely, dabbling in shares of public companies.

At the time at which I write, the idea of finance and credit companies was almost new in England. One or two of them had sprung into existence, and were looked upon as most successful speculations. The directors of these undertakings were known as most respectable, although some of them were rather "go-ahead" in their monetary ideas and notions. Some of these gentlemen I was well acquainted with, having known them—a few personally, others by repute—in India. They were by no means men of straw, their means being ample, and their characters for caution in money matters beyond dispute. They were not looked upon as wild speculators, but as men who, having discovered a new method of making money quickly, had introduced the art into England from foreign countries. At the club there was little save finance and credit companies talked about. One of these institutions had declared a dividend, which, even for the first six months of its existence, was at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum. I became fairly bitten with the mania, and calculated that if I could thus invest but half of the £20,000 I had made in India—which at this rate would give me exactly £4000 per annum—a very few years would enable me not merely to rent, but even to buy out and out some good-sized estate, with a comfortable mansion attached. And if I chose to lay out all my £20,000, I could, at a very moderate calculation, in five years have £100,000, which I could call my own.

Mixing with other men in the world works evil as well as good. The hermits of old who wished to avoid temptation of every sort, were wise in their generation when they elected to live each one by himself.

Certain it was that in my case talking over the "finance" movement at the club confirmed me in my speculative notions. By degrees I began to think of nothing but shares, dividends, and high interest for investments. Commencing with £1000, I soon disposed of nearly half of my old Indian securities, and laid out the money thus realized in the shares of one or other of these new concerns, and soon became known as a man who "went in" for any "good thing" that offered.

Nothing could be more prosperous to all outward appearances at the period of which I write than the English money market, and never were such ample means forthcoming for every purpose of speculation. The American civil war had given a new impetus to the Indian cotton trade, for the staple which could not be produced in the west had to be brought from the east. With increased imports from, came much larger exports to, India; and with a greatly enlarged commerce more banking facilities were required for that country. It was suggested to me one day at the club that I should become a director in a new establishment of this kind, "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," was about to be established, on principles which combined the utmost security for all shareholders, with the greatest possible accommodation for all customers. "Thing's as simple as possible," said Watson to me when I lunched with him at the "Junior" one day (Watson had been for thirty years of his life a dragoon officer in India, and had only just returned from an up-country station in that country, where there was neither bank nor trade of any kind; he was, therefore, an excellent judge of the requirements of the mercantile world). "Thing's as simple as possible. Fellows out in India got lots of cotton; Manchester fellows want cotton. Indian fellows send cotton to England, draw on Manchester fellows, bank cashes their bills, keeps cotton until bills are paid, gets 10 or 12 per cent. for doing so, and there you are." This gallant soldier had certain fixed notions on money matters in general, which he was accustomed to explain in a terse and sententious manner, but which carried with them the conviction of his hearers, or, at any rate, of his hearers in the military clubs. Be that as it may, I consented to become a director of the "Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," and when the prospectus of that establishment appeared in the columns of the *Times*, I flatter myself that the name of Joseph Stronarm, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, looked as well as that of any of his colleagues in the same list, although it was universally allowed in the city that we had "a very strong direction," so much so, that we were quoted at 2½ to 3 premium the day after the bank came out, and by the time we had alloted the shares they had risen to 5½ to 6 premium.

It may be asked what opportunities had I, either as assistant magistrate at Meerut, as joint magistrate at Agra, as assistant commissioner in Oude, as collector at Seetapoore, as commissioner in Sewarie, as acting judge in Lahore, or finally, as judge of Beejapoore, to learn anything about banking? I reply, that I had quite as good a chance of learning the trade as any of my brother directors. The chairman of our board was an ex-Indian civil servant, who had formerly been Auditor-General or Accountant-General at one of the Presidencies. Having had for many years to deal with the pay accounts of a vast country, and to check any errors which may have crept into the various collectors' accounts, must have proved an excellent training for the board of a London bank, whose chief business it was to deal with transactions in raw cotton sent from, or Manchester goods sent to, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Next to our chairman, on the list of our directors, came Colonel Watson, who, having for thirty years of his life done nothing but attend "orderly room," drill his men at "field days," look after the riding school of his corps, and blow up the officers at "stables," was equally suited for the duties of a bank director. There were certainly two—and only two out of the twelve that composed the board—of our directors who were mercantile men: but as one of these had spent all his business life in the interior of the Cape Colony, and as the other had brought the firm of which he was a partner to unmistakable and undeniable grief in the Calcutta Insolvent Court, the less we say of them the better. The list of our directors may be briefly classed as follows:—Four ex-civil servants of the Indian establishments—ex-judges, ex-collectors, and the like; one ex-colonel of cavalry; one ex-major of infantry; one half-pay naval captain; the two ex-merchants aforesaid; a gentleman who could boast of no trade or calling except that he was a member of Parliament; and two individuals who were nothing, and never had been anything in particular, save that they had handles to their names, the one being the brother of an earl, and therefore an honorable, the other a baronet. It is true we had this much good amongst us—we appointed an excellent general manager. He was a gentleman of great Indian banking experience, and not only did we give him a liberal salary, but we were wise enough to leave in his hands the appointment of all the local agents and managers, although we certainly did not let him have his own way in managing the affairs of the bank. But of this, more presently.

No sooner had my name gone forth as a director of the "Malabar and Yokahama Bank Limited," than I was beset on every side to join the boards of all kinds and sorts of companies, not a few of them the most impossible undertakings that the mind of man could conceive. Not a day passed but that I received letters from "promoters" of concerns, to which Martin Chuzzlewit's famous Anglo-Bengalee Company was as the Bank of England to the latest joint-stock undertaking out. Every one I saw or mixed with asked me as a particular favor to join this, that, or the other company. It became known, somehow or other, that I had twenty (report soon magnified it into a hundred) thousand pounds, which I could invest as I liked, without touching my pension of £1000 a year. I was reported to be a "knowing hand, a capital man of business, a long-headed fellow, until at last I really began to feel even that my mercantile and banking knowledge only began to show itself, like my grey hair, as I approached the age of fifty; and when I was at last persuaded to join the direction of a newly formed Finance Company, the shares of the concern immediately rose £2 each on the Stock Exchange.

The Directors of "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited" were neither dishonest nor needy men. As times went they discharged their duties conscientiously, and without any after-thought of individual gain. They took it in regular turns to attend the bank every day, in addition to the board meetings, which were, of course, held every week. Nothing was done, no draft accepted or paid—excepting, of course, the current accounts of customers that had balances to their credit—without being signed by a director and countersigned by the manager. If bills were brought for discount, and the bills of lading, invoices, and insurances of the goods which those bills represented were deposited at the bank, we made an advance upon them, always leaving a wide margin in our own favor to provide for any possible losses. In short, nothing could be safer or more sure than the business we were doing, and yet at the end of the first half-year, although our expenses had been very great on account of what are called preliminary expenses, we were able to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and to put by some £5000 towards the formation of a reserve fund. At the same meeting, our chairman declared to the assembled shareholders that he would never rest contented until he was able to declare a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and to put by at least £10,000 every half-year to the reserve fund. As a matter of course, the first general meeting of the bank passed over pleasantly enough, and in consequence of our extremely favorable balance-sheet, the shares of "The Malabar and Yokahama" rose from 3 to 6½ per cent. premium in a single week. But as there are many of my readers who will not understand by the foregoing what is the nature of the business done in an Anglo-Indian Bank, I will explain for their satisfaction what it chiefly consists of, and how the profits are made.

Let us suppose that the London firm of Jones & Co. receives from Bombay correspondents, Messrs. Horsmasjie, Damasjie, Cursetjie, & Company, an order to ship to the latter sundry Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield, or fancy goods, to the amount of £10,000. Now, although the house has a fair amount of working capital, it would certainly not suit Messrs. Jones to pay £10,000 down, and be that sum out of pocket until the good ship *Alice Black* arrives at Bombay—which, as she is a sailing vessel, and proceeds around the Cape of Good Hope, will not be less than four months—until the goods are delivered to Messrs. Hormasjie, and until the last-named firm can remit them the amount due for such goods. What is then to be done? If Jones & Co. were to ask Messrs. Hormasjie to remit the amount of the invoice before they shipped the goods, that illustrious Parsee firm would in all probability cease then and there from ordering anything more from them. And yet Messrs. Jones & Co., having four or five similar orders on hand every month, have certainly not the capital wherewith to pay such immense sums of money, and be out of their funds for so considerable a time. They therefore manage in this wise—and note that the transaction is deemed perfectly legitimate in trade, both in England, in India, and all over the commercial world.

Messrs. Jones & Co., being a firm on good credit, purchased the goods they want upon short credit, say from fourteen days to a month. When bought, these goods are at once shipped, and when shipped bills of lading are given by the captain of the ship, without producing which the goods would not be delivered up at the place of the vessel's destination. These bills of lading are then taken by Messrs. Jones to the bank, and bills for three-fourths, or two-thirds, or perhaps four-fifths of the value of the shipment are drawn upon Messrs. Hormasjie of Bombay, the bank retaining the bills of lading as security, and sending them out to their branch bank at Bombay, with orders not to deliver them up—and consequently not to deliver up the goods—until the bills which are drawn against the bills of lading are paid. The arrangement suits every one, and may be termed the real oil by which the wheels of trade are kept in motion. It suits Messrs. Jones & Co., because they at once obtain from the bank two-thirds, or three-fourths, of the amount of money they have to pay, and are therefore able to meet their engagements whilst only out of pocket a comparatively very small sum. It suits the bank, for that establishment has in hand more than security enough to cover any probable loss by depreciation of the value of the goods, and at the same time charges interest, commission, and goodness know what besides, for the advance, or rather for discounting the bill. It suits the Parsee merchants out in Bombay, for the bill upon them is drawn at three, four, or six months after sight, and as the goods will be all that time in getting out to India via the Cape of Good Hope, they (Messrs. Hormasjie), will only be obliged to pay for them about the time they arrive at Bombay. In short, no banking transaction could be more legitimate, more profitable to the bank, and at the same time more secure, than those of a like nature. It is by similar advances, thus secured, that Indian banks make the enormous fortunes they do, and, until lately, pay their shareholders such very large dividends.

It would have been well for "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," if we had stuck to this line of business. But like all boards of directors at the time I write of—some two years ago, or rather more—we were bitten with the mania of making large profits in a short space of time. Our chairman had said he would never rest contented until we could declare a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, and 20 per cent. we were bound to make, even if—as an American would say—"we cracked up" in our endeavors to do so.

At the present day, when the storm which over-speculation caused has burst over our heads, it is easy enough for shareholders to turn round and abuse directors for mismanagement of their funds, but if the truth had to be told, were not the former equally to blame with the latter? If at a general meeting of the company—of any company, whether bank or other—the directors declared a small, or even a comparatively small dividend, did not the wrath of the shareholders fall on their devoted heads; I am quite sure that both at our own and other board rooms of joint stock banks, whenever cautious measure or careful dealing was advocated, it was overruled purely from fear of what the shareholders would say if a large dividend was not forthcoming at the end of the half year. And therefore it was that banks whose legitimate business would probably have carried through almost any amount of trouble, were led into transactions which, though perfectly lawful in themselves, were not such as they had either the capital or the connection to carry on, and which ended, as we all know, more or less, by their ruin.

I need hardly say that by the time "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," had been six or seven months in existence, I was so entirely absorbed by business, that I had altogether banished the idea of going to live in the country, at any rate, for the present. During all my official career, not even when getting up the native languages in Calcutta for my examination before I could be appointed to any post in India, did I work as hard as at present. Although we lived in the far west of Bayswater, I was up, dressed, breakfasted, and in the city by eleven o'clock, even if it was not my turn to be on duty as director in attendance for the week. To get business for the bank, to hear of more business being obtained, to know how our shares were on the Stock Exchange, to learn the last news and the latest telegrams from India, formed the whole and sole end of my existence. At our second half-yearly meeting the dividend was declared to be at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, but this did not satisfy either shareholders or directors. We who belonged to the board had made it almost a point of honor that the dividends should be brought up to 20 per cent., and to effect that we determined to spare neither labor nor time.

I have already explained the nature of the business done by an Indian bank, that is, the regular banking transactions which are carried on, and with considerable profit, between London and our shipping ports in India. As a matter of course, the various branch banks of any such establishment in India will always keep current accounts of customers, and discount good local bills, thereby adding not a little to the profits of the concern. To carry this business on in India, where the banking facilities offered to the public do not yet equal the demand, is easy enough. But not so in London. Here the banks are so many and the competition for profit so keen, that any new establishment can only expect to have the refuse of bills which other banks will not look at. With caution, and in time, this difficulty, like many others, can do doubt be overcome. But to do so, the manager of a bank must not have English and India business on his hands at the same time. This was the first mistake we made, and through it we were led into several other blunders which we might otherwise perhaps have avoided. At any rate, the turning our bank into a London as well as an Indian establishment, and not sticking closely to the work for which we were first instituted, helped not a little to bring us into trouble, and this is how we managed to make mistake number one.

A banker, or a bank, as every one who reads the leaders of the *Times* during the late panic must have learnt pretty well, is, or ought to be, an individual or an establishment that borrows money without interest and lends it, charging for the use of it, and as the very life and soul of a bank is credit, it is able to have as much almost as it wants of other persons' money, for which it is answerable, and which it lends upon security to those who have good security to offer whilst both parties are satisfied withe their respective shares of the bargain. Thus it suits Mr. A, Mr. B, and Mr. C to keep their money at a bank, and to make all payments by checks on that establishment. The bank takes charge of their money, and is responsible to them for the same. These parties are, as it were, the lenders to the bank. They get—or they used to get in olden days, when banking was conducted on a more legitimate footing than at present—no interest for the money they deposit, but what they pay into the bank is kept in safety, and—to say nothing of the conventional respectability of having "an account with a bank"—they can pay their money by cheques, and have their accounts kept for them gratis. These, as I said before, are the lenders to the bank. But there are also borrowers from the same establishment. Mr. D, Mr. E, and Mr. F, want to discount their trade bills, or to borrow money upon other security. If that security is good, the banker lends them the amounts they require, and the interest charged forms the profit of the bank. When a business like this is well established, and when it is worked with ordinary caution, banking cannot be otherwise than very profitable. But this must take time, and those who manage it must go very carefully at first. Moreover, banks established for foreign business ought never to enter upon a line which cannot possibly be managed at the same time as that they have already in hand. We did so, and in time found out the mistake we had made.

Nothing is more easy than to get custom for a London bank, but the difficulty is to obtain accounts worth having. When we commenced doing English as well as India banking business, there were plenty of clients came to us, and such as brought anything like a respectable introduction we could hardly refuse to take. But, with few exceptions, the histories of all such banking accounts were the same, and one example will serve for fifty. An individual would bring a letter of introduction to the manager, and would open an account with a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds—perhaps more. He would ask and obtain a cheque book and pass book; but hardly would the ink with which the necessary entries were made be dry, than the cheques drawn against the account would come tumbling in, so that in perhaps three days not only was all the money deposited drawn out, but the balance was five, ten, or twenty pounds on the wrong side. A young bank, being as it were afraid of disgusting customers, seldom or never sends back a cheeque because there are no funds to meet it. This is so well known that in London there are numerous adventurers who make it a point to open accounts with new establishments, knowing full well that they will make a few pounds by each such speculation. How they obtain letters of introduction to managers is one of the many wonders of London business life, but that they do so is certain, as is also the fact that they manage to deposit a respectable sum, draw out and pay in money for a time, and then make a final shot at the establishment by a checque which draws out all the balance they have, and some pounds beyond it. This done, they are never more heard of, and in vain they are written to and requested to pay in the amount they have overdrawn. They know better than that, and so betake themselves and their sham accounts somewhere else, to serve, in due time, some other establishment as they did that from which they have withdrawn their patronage.

Of accounts like this we got several—many more than we wanted—but of real *bona fide* customers who always kept a balance of three or four hundred pounds to their credit, we had not a dozen, and of these the majority were directors. In banking, it is well known, unless a customer leaves a certain amount to his credit and never draws below that, his account is not worth having, and it is only young banks that refrain from requesting individuals who do not keep such balances, to withdraw their accounts altogether. This then was our case, and thus began trouble number two of our bank. We had all the risk, all the trouble, and all the work of keeping a number of current accounts, from which, as so few balances were left in our hands, we derived no profit whatever. The reason was obvious. There is so much competition for custom amongst the London banks, and there are so many well-established concerns of the kind, that customers worth having will not go to new establishments; and why should they?

It was the same thing with the bills brought to us for discount. We had either to put up with paper which other banks would not look at, or else to do nothing. Here the same competition for profits told against us. Although the bills we accepted were selected with the utmost care, and quantities of rubbish were rejected, they were worth but little, and if we did not renew or make some arrangement at maturity, we generally found ourselves minus the amount of cash advanced. Of course there were exceptions to the rule, but still our losses were considerable, taking into consideration the comparative small amount of business we did in this particular line. And this, be it remembered, with a board of directors as honest and honourable as could be found in England, not one of whom ever thought of obtaining a loan or of discounting on his own account. Had it been otherwise—had we been given to help each other, or of making advances to each other's friends—the losses of the bank would have been twofold what they were. We were in fact like so many Colonel Newcomes. With the best of intentions and the utmost honesty of purpose, we made a terrible mess of London banking business, simply because we knew nothing whatever about it. It was much the same as if we had commenced the trade of coach-making or house-building, or iron-foundering, without having ever learned one or other of these callings.

So long as our regular Indian banking flourished, we were able to make a good show in our half-yearly accounts, for what we lost by different customers and bad bills we made up by the profits upon legitimate advances, which were secured by bills of lading, as I have already explained. Thus the one branch of our business was more than balanced by the other. Cotton from India was in great demand, the prices ranging higher and higher; and as the trade in that staple increased in the East, so larger and larger shipments were made, and bills drawn through our Bombay branch were sent to us, amply covered by the produce these bills represented. We were in hopes that whilst our regular Indian business continued to prosper, our London banking would get better and better, and that in time we should see it established on a firm basis.

But, unfortunately, great prosperity cannot last forever, and it when it falls in a banking establishment, there has not been prudence and caution in the mode of doing business, the most serious trouble is likely to ensue. We had all but reached the desired goal of a 20 per cent. dividend—our last one being at the rate of 18—when, as the prospect of peace in America began to get brighter and brighter, cotton trade in India commenced to look dull, in consequence of the prices on this side getting lower every day. Here we commenced to suffer—not much at first, but after a time our losses got serious. Cotton had, perhaps, been shipped in India, at a supposed value of a shilling a pound, and bills to the value of, perhaps, ninepence a pound had been drawn against it, the counter-value being paid by one of our Indian branches, and the bill sent home to us. But by the time it reached England the cotton which it represented had, perhaps, fallen to seven or eightpence a pound, the market having what is called a downward tendency. Sometimes the parties upon whom the bills were drawn would not accept them, and thus the cotton was left on our hands to be sold—almost always at a great loss. In many instances the bills were accepted, but before they arrived at maturity the parties who ought to have paid them failed, and again we were left with cotton on our hands to be sold at a ruinous price. On the other side—in India—things got blacker and blacker. Goods sent from England were sold at less than a fourth of their value, and our branches there lost much in the same way (only in greater proportions) that the head establishment in London suffered. To make matters worse, a temporary insanity seemed to have seized upon the managers of our Indian branches. They had—as we afterwards found out when too late—advanced large sums of money upon utterly worthless Indian shares, as well as upon buildings, lands, and other kinds of securities which a bank ought never to touch. The consequence of this folly was, that when we expected remittances from India to provide for bad bills and failures in London, we found that our funds were locked up in the East for a considerable time to come, and that even when they became available, the securities would not probably realize a tenth of the money that had been advanced upon them. For this new trouble we directors could hardly be blamed, for it was as impossible for us to be in London and India at the same time, as it would have been to work a bank of this kind and not leave the different managers abroad power to act to the best of their judgment. It is an axiom, and a very proper one, in commerce, that every principal is bound by the acts of his acknowledged agent, and consequently we, the directors of the board at the head office in London, were obliged to confirm the doings of our managers in the East, no matter how much we disapproved of those acts. Against this kind of misfortune there is no positive or certain guarantee. The directors of a company can always, or in a great measure at any rate, insure their shareholders against the dishonest acts of a subordinate, and in all cases insist upon persons so employed finding a proper guarantee for a considerable sum. But to guard against disobedience of orders is impossible, and if no actual fraud can be discovered, the utmost punishment they can inflict upon the subordinate who slights their directions, is to dismiss him from their service.

But the British shareholder is the last man to listen to reason if he believes his pocket is to be touched, and in most cases, he, by his own yelling, brings down the house upon his own head. Our next meeting was by no means a pleasant one. All kinds of Indian securities were getting lower and lower, and our shares, being those of a young bank, fell very considerably. The board of directors were accused of all sorts of negligence, and some of the intelligent individuals present went so far as to hint that we, no doubt, "stood in to win" something considerable by the depreciation of these same shares. It was in vain that we offered to prove by the books of the bank that we were all large shareholders in the concern, and that some of us who had bought in when the shares were at a premium were very heavy losers indeed. In my own case I had purchased no less than fifteen hundred shares when they were quoted at one pound premium, and now they were at three pounds discount, being a loss of four pounds per share, or £6000 upon the transaction. In place of the twenty per cent. interest, and the few years' work in London, by which I hoped to purchase my estate, the money I had brought home from India was reduced by more than a fourth. So much for amateur banking by those who, however good their intentions may be, do not understand the science.

By some means or other—chiefly by turning deaf ears to the insults passed upon us by many of the shareholders—we managed to get over this meeting, and determined to do or die during the next six months, so as to present a better balance-sheet and to raise the price of our shares. There was but one way of effecting this change, and in adopting the method we did but follow the example set us by many of the banks and other monetary institutions around us. I allude to the system of "financing," which had become so very common with a number, not only of "finance" companies, but also with numerous banks, discounting establishments, and the like. To "finance"—so far as the art is understood in England, where it has been but partially developed as yet—is to charge high interest and commission for accepting or becoming responsible for pecuniary liabilities, which, if only from the long date of the securities, can hardly be termed good. Thus, amongst many other instances, a builder that was erecting a new square, or street, was in want of money to complete his work. He came to us, and gave us a mortgage upon these houses which as yet were but half finished, and in return we accepted the bills he drew upon us, which bills he got discounted elsewhere, and for which transaction we charged him at the rate of 30, 40, or 50 per cent., without having parted with any cash, and holding in our hands mortgages of double the amount of the bills we had accepted. To the uninitiated this may seem a most profitable business, and so it is so long as there is no panic in the money market. But the moment that there is any difficulty about discounting bills, the builder, as a matter of course, fails, and those who have given their acceptances are left to provide for the same, with nothing to fall back on except a mortgage which cannot be turned into money for, perhaps many months.

As a matter of course, we, the directors of "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," did not give out publicly that we were "financing," no bank ever does. But we worked the newly discovered mine, which we believed to be inexhaustible, and as the money market was once pretty easy, we managed to make up—on paper—for the losses we had incurred during the previous half year. At the first general meeting held after the "financing" system had been commenced, we were able to declare a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, and the value of our shares rose in a few days from three discount to three premium. As a matter of course nothing could be more cordial than the reception which we directors received at that meeting from our shareholders. Whether they would have greeted us so well had they known the serious risks we were running, is another question. But this much I will say, which is, that the board of directors, one and all, believed firmly that the ultimate results of the "financing" scheme would be of immense benefit to the bank. We were all bitten with the mania of making money upon the security of documents which were really not available in any way for converting into cash, and as the scheme appeared to work well enough for the present, we did not care for—or did not think of—the future. That we believed our operations to be for the benefit of the shareholders, may be inferred from the fact that although our shares rose in value every day, there was not one of the directors that sold a single share, whilst there were many of us that purchased more and more of our scrip. Of the latter I was one, so much so that, after a short time, had I been called upon to pay up the full amount for which I was liable on my shares, it would have absorbed nearly the whole of my £20,000 or savings which I had brought home from India. But I had no fear for the ultimate result of our operations. A new creed had been preached in the City of London, and amongst its apostles were to be found some of the most "respectable" of our commercial men. According to this belief, boldness and courage were all that were wanted to make money. No matter how long dated, or how utterly unavailable to turn into cash was the security offered, the new school of "finance" believed that it would all come right some day. Who was I that I should set my experience and my Indian wisdom against the ideas of the great men of Lombard and Threadneedle streets? And so I, like the rest of my brother directors went with the crowd, and followed to the very utmost the "go-ahead" principle that had lately been imported into this country from abroad.

It is but fair to say, that in its "financing" operations "The Malabar and Yokahama, Bank Limited," succeeded very much better than it had during the rather short career of London banking which it had tried and failed to make anything of except a large crop of bad debts. Some of the projects we "financed" were magnificent in conception and wonderful in idea. Thus a short line of railway had to be constructed, but the capital was not subscribed for by the public. Now the chief person interested in getting up this railway was the contractor who was to make it. Not only did he hope and expect that the contract would be a most profitable one, but he and certain friends had purchased for a mere song some iron and coal mines, the value of which would be increased a hundredfold if a railway could be brought to the mouths of the pits. But the British public did not seem to see this; and so, in spite of advertisement after advertisement in all the public papers, there were but thirty or forty thousand pounds worth of *bona fide* applications for shares in a line which required a capital of at least £500,000. In his distress the contractor came to us, and offered us any interest we liked to name on the security of paid-up shares of the line, as well as mortgages on the mines, if we would advance him the money in bills which he could get discounted. The affair took a very long time to negotiate, for even we directors of the "advanced" commercial school thought it somewhat too large an undertaking for our establishment to engage in alone. But, to make a long story short, the business was settled, and it was in this way we arranged it.

A Paris bank—French bankers will engage in "financing" to any amount, in fact they consider it a part of their legitimate business—was to draw on us at three months' date in sets of bills of £500 each, to the amount of £500,000. These bills—which, being drawn by one bank and accepted by another, would be very easily discounted—were to be made over to the contractor, who, in return, gave us paid-up shares and debentures upon the future line, to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling, as security for his bond, payable in three equal instalments in one, two, and three years, besides a mortgage of £250,000 upon his iron and coal mines, which was also payable in three years. We—that is, the two banks—took upon ourselves the keeping up the bills, that is, of renewing them again and again, in various forms and in different ways, until the three years were over, and we had realized the shares, debentures, and mortgages. Thus, for an advance upon paper of £500,000, we were in three years to get £1,250,000. Moreover, "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank" charged the contractor 5 per cent. for negotiating the transaction, and the French bank charged him 10 per cent. for discounting the bills, which it immediately rediscounted at 6 per cent. This commission cost our customer £10,000, and the discount £50,000, for which—having little or no available funds of his own—he had to give his bill, backed by sundry friends and partners in the transaction.

As a matter of course nothing could look better on paper than this immense profit as it appeared in our accounts for the current half year. We did not enter into any details, but simply carried our gains to the right side of the profit and loss account. In order to put ourselves in funds for the purpose of paying dividends, we discounted some of the paper we held, and thus were able not only to declare but to pay a dividend at the rate of no less than 30 per cent. per annum. No wonder our £25 shares, but on which only £10 had been paid up, were quoted at £30, or £20 premium.

Still less surprising were the bland and contented looks of our shareholders, and the cordial manner with which they agreed to all our chairman said, and the unanimous vote of thanks to him and the board, with which the proceedings ended. For my own part, I felt so certain that the wherewithal to purchase an estate in my own county was almost within my grasp, that I once more set about consulting all the advertisements I could find respecting properties for sale. And so confident was I that the prosperity of our bank must go on increasing, that I not only laid out every shilling I had on shares, but actually borrowed money, by mortgaging my pension, in order to buy more and more of our scrip.

A second and third profitable half year brought us to the zenith of our prosperity. We had many large undertakings on hand, and many more knocking at our door. It was perfectly fabulous how we made money. The British public were always ready to deposit cash with us at 6 or 7 per cent., and to borrow our acceptances at 15. So numerous were the contracts, loans, and general "financing" business we had at work, that we really lost sight of many of them. We issued new shares, and men of birth, of means, of standing, as well as education, in the world, were ready to kiss our feet in order to get even a small portion of these promises of future wealth. We got three or four new directors, two of them M. P.'s, with great city respectability; but, alas! for us all, and for me in particular, the day of reverses came, and almost before the storm was at its worst, our good ship was wrecked on the shoals of discredit.

Who can tell what first causes one of those panics which bring on a commercial crisis? To describe one of these financial storms would be a work of supererogation, considering how lately we have witnessed the hurricane which swept over the city of London during the month of May. The tempest in which our good ship, "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," was destroyed, differed in no material degree from other monetary bad weather. It began with a very slight gale, which after a time fell away again, leaving behind it a calm during which no vessel could make any way. Then the wind rose again; from a stiff breeze it increased to a gale, from a gale to a storm, a storm to a hurricane, from which all the vessels indifferently commanded suffered more or less. But my object is to relate how it was that the ship in which I and all my property had embarked became a helpless wreck.

For some days past things had been "looking queer in the city," and (as is invariably the case, although I could never see any reason for it, except to increase distrust, and make the people believe that things must get worse before they are better) the Directors of the Bank of England raised the rates of discount. Another week passed over, and they increased the rate a further 1 per cent. By this time it was difficult to discount any but the very best paper, and following the example set them by the Bank of England, the larger discount houses refused any but the most unexceptionable bills. Believing the pressure to be but temporary, and hoping we should tide over the difficulty, we endeavored to place ourselves in funds sufficient to meet any minor engagements. For this purpose our manager posted over to Paris, and after a "financial operation" with some of our friends in that capital, he returned with about £500,000 of bills, drawn by us, accepted by a very good French financial company, and endorsed by a first-class bank. What we paid for this little "accommodation" it is not for me to say; in fact, misfortunes came so thickly upon us about this time, that I can hardly recollect the details of events as they happened. To the best of my belief the operation was conducted upon the good old Scotch system, of "scratch me and I'll scratch you." In any case, it was a purely "accommodation" piece of business; but was not any temporary scheme better than allowing a concern of such magnitude to go to utter ruin? Our object in getting these bills was to try and stop the leaks in the vessel until the storm went down, when we believed we should be able to save all the cargo; but it was destined to be otherwise.

The first set of these bills which we got discounted amounted to £50,000, and this we effected without much trouble at the Bank of England. With the proceeds we paid off several comparatively small acceptances rather than renew them, and thus so far established confidence that even during the panic our shares, which had fallen from twenty to five *premium*, recovered one and a half during a single forenoon, and this in the middle of the panic. A day or two later, and we discounted at one of the Lombard street establishments a further batch of £25,000 of bills, and as we set this

money in circulation directly, it was firmly believed that, although houses around us were falling in every direction, we should be able to weather the storm. Moreover, by this time everybody believed the worst of the panic to be over, and that we should all see fine weather again. A third batch of bills for £25,000, which we discounted with our regular bankers, made on the whole £100,000 of the £500,000 which we had thrown on the market, and we thought that with a very small additional help, we should be able to pull through; of the ultimate results we had not up to this time the slightest mistrust. It was an anxious time for us all. For seventeen or eighteen days nearly every director of our board was in the office by nine o'clock, and no one left the City until the very last of the latest telegrams had been received from abroad. We had all a very large stake in the concern, and for our own sakes, as well as for that of the shareholders, we were determined if possible to save the ship from destruction.

The worst of the panic had begun to subside, and there was a much easier feeling everywhere in the City, although all bank and financial shares were nearly unsalable. In the Board Room of "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," we began to breathe again, and our faces were not quite so long and careworn as they had been. It was our regular board day, and the manager had just reported that he would require about £10,000 to carry him over the week, as there were a few small acceptances becoming due. He was directed to send that amount of bills to the Bank of England for discount, and proceeded to carry out his instructions. Later in the afternoon we were not a little surprised to learn that the Bank had declined to take the paper, and we had accordingly to seek elsewhere for the accommodation we required. We did not like the look of the thing, but as there was no particular hurry, we delayed until next day seeking what we wanted at any of the discount houses. But somehow or other the story had got abroad, and by the following morning every chattering member of the Stock Exchange had his own story to tell as to how "The Malabar" had tried to discount twenty, thirty, forty, a hundred thousand pounds—any amount you like, in fact—and had failed in so doing. Then came the fables invented partly for the mere sake of appearing to know something of our affairs, and partly for the sake of "bearing" our shares. By some it had been reported that we had Lost £50,000 by the Torres Vedras Bank; that we owed Messrs. Sillibeer, of Berlin, 4,000,000 of francs, or £160,000, and that we held dishonored acceptances of the "Patent Iron Ship Building Company, Limited," for nearly as much more. In short, there was no story too absurd, or too improbable for the monetary world to believe concerning us. Our shares that morning fell from par to 3 discount, and what was still worse, when we took the £10,000 which we wanted to discount to our banker, he declined to touch the paper. It was in vain that we proved to this gentleman that as we had already weathered the worst of the storm, we should now, if only helped on a little, get over all our difficulties, and face all our liabilities. Not even the still stronger argument that what between us and various persons who did business with us, the banker would infallibly lose upwards of £100,000 if we stopped, had any effect with this gentleman or his partners; he had made up his mind not to go further, and like a true British man of business, mistook obstinacy for firmness, and pig-headedness for determination. The rest of that day and the next was spent in fruitless endeavors to obtain the £10,000 we wanted, and which I really believe would have enabled us to get over the crisis. But it was of no use. Story after story about us, the most improbable and absurd, was invented, circulated, and believed. We went so far as to offer to deposit £100,000 of bills accepted by the French bank as security for a loan of ten or fifteen thousand pounds. The depositors in shoals gave notice that they would withdraw their deposits in seven or fourteen days, according to the notice to which we were entitled; and many of them asked to be allowed to take their money at once, minus a discount at a very high rate of interest. Of course such a state of things could not last long. For a day or two we put the best face possible upon the state of affairs, but matters gradually got worse and worse, and so in less than a week the money articles of the various papers announced that "The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited," had suspended payment, and that the shareholders were going to petition the Court of Chancery for a compulsory winding up of the concern.

I was now a beggar, or little better. Having been behind the scenes, I knew well enough that the bank would never pay half a crown in the pound, for that our fall must bring down many of the firms and establishments which owed, or were supposed to owe, us money. Not only were my entire savings of £20,000 swallowed up in this concern, but so certain had I been of success that I had mortgaged my pension of £1000 to the amount of nine-tenths, so that I had now but £100 a year to live upon, and even at this rate, it would take nearly ten years to pay off what I had borrowed.

"The Malabar and Yokahama Bank, Limited" is now being wound up by a firm of accountants, who, with the solicitor for the liquidation and a host of other individuals, seem to make an uncommonly good thing of it; and I am living upon my pittance in a fourth-rate French country town, barely able to pay my way, and only of use in serving as an example to other retired Indians not to dabble in finance companies, banks, or any other city business, which is pretty certain, sooner or later, to bring them to grief. But, poor as I am, I would not exchange even my present difficulties for the incessant worry and anxiety of my life when I formed one of the board of "The Malabar Bank," during the last three months of its existence. And yet how many "old Indians" are there whose history, since they returned to England, has been but a counterpart of my own! If such men would but remember that it is almost impossible for retired magistrates or colonels, who have passed the best part of their lives away from England, to make good directors of public companies, and that a high rate of interest is but another name for bad security, there would be much less misery of the kind I have endeavored to depict than exists at present. But I fear that these are matters on which it is hopeless to try and make men wise.—*Temple Bar.*

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and a so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER, Trustee.
6 29 10t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225 000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1855, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, page 363-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50 000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts trestle-works, tool houses, coal-house wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 226 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs	13 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill,
3 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets
	1 Work-bour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Planes,
Tables,	Glue Pots,
Chairs,	Saw Sets,
Wardrobes,	Hand-saws,
Stationery Cases,	Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Bedsteads,	Iron Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Trying Squares,
Cooking Utensils,	Broad Axes,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Calipers,
Spokes,	Compasses,
Felloes,	Mallets,
Wagon Wheels,	Pincers,
Hubs,	Screwdrivers,
Carrier Knives,	Spokeshaves,
Punches,	Splitting Guages,
Stocks and Dies,	Round and Straight Knives,
Heading Tools,	Cutting Plyers,
Travellers,	Rivet Sets,
Vices,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Wrenches,	Pricking Wheels,
Adzes,	Paint Brushes,
Augers,	Paint Cans,
Braces and Bits,	Paint Muller,
Wood Clamps,	Paint Stone,
Tenon Cutters,	Paint Mill,
Gouges,	Paints,
Hatchets,	Colors,
Drawing Knives,	Venetian Red,
Spirit Levels,	Grindstones and Frames,
Tape Lines,	Soldering Irons,
Together with many other articles not above enumerated.	Lumber Rule,
	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
June 29, Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased.
" 30, Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A PICHON, deceased.
" 30, A. H. Wartbman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased.
" 30, Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased.
" 30, Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Nagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GOODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased.
" 5, Henry M. Decnert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased.
" 7, William B. Hobbins, administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Presley Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE, deceased.
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Esray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased.
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, deceased.
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Enen, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI, deceased.
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.
7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
22) NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO,
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE VIRGINIA LEAF,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,
VIZ:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS
LEAF TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,
Eleven new box Cars, five feet gauge; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office
F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twelfth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95 000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	196 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	43 Reel Stands, small
4 Cutting Pyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	120 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Pull Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Numbers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.	263 Zincs for Grove Battery.
230 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan Saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this Harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of
Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110 000 feet 3 " "
" 7 000 feet 3½ " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " "
" 10 000 feet 5 " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60 000 feet 4 " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " "
" 8 000 feet 4 " "
" 20 000 feet 3 " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 8 10t Depot of Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 655 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ellett's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 156 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 29 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 810 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 6

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE."

For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists

DYSAMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 8 4 5

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such excellence from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·22 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 7·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3

THE "GOOD INTENT" AT PITTSBURG.

Presentation to the Duquesne Fire Company—The Supper at Wilkins Hall—Interesting Proceedings.

The delegation from the Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia, who arrived in this city on Sunday, were shown through the city yesterday by our firemen, and had a good time generally. In the evening the formal presentation of the testimonial from the Good Intent to the Duquesne took place. The testimonial consists of the resolutions of thanks to the Duquesne, the Eagle, and the Vigilant Fire Companies for their courtesies and attentions to the Good Intent upon the occasion of their visit to this city in September last. The testimonial is really a beautiful work of art. The resolutions, which are engrossed, are surmounted by an eagle with a scroll in its beak, upon which is inscribed "Good Intent, No. 2, of Philadelphia, to the Duquesne, No. 3, of Pittsburg." Underneath is a life-like representation of the genial countenance of Chief Engineer David M. Lyle, of Philadelphia; below is a fine scene, and at each side stands a fireman fully equipped. The lower corners are ornamented with flowers, shields, flags, etc., arranged in a very artistic manner. The testimonial was executed with pen and ink by a Philadelphia artist, who was engaged for two months in producing it. The whole is surmounted with a handsomely carved walnut frame, in Gothic style, five inches wide. The picture is about five feet high and three feet in width.

THE PRESENTATION.

At eight o'clock last evening, the Duquesne Fire Company formed in procession, and, preceded by a brass band, marched to the new Union Hotel, on Liberty street, the headquarters of the delegation, and escorted them to Duquesne Hall. Here a meeting was organized by calling Mr. Thomas W. Davis to the Chair, and appointing Mr. John Hamill Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated, Major William A. Delaney, of Philadelphia arose, and in a neat and pertinent address, presented the testimonial to the Duquesne. Mr. William N. Ogden received the present in the name of the Duquesne, in a few appropriate remarks.

THE SUPPER.

Upon the conclusion of the presentation ceremonies, a procession was formed by Mr. Hamill, the marshal of the occasion, in the following order:—Band; Mayor McCarthy and invited guests; representatives of the Eagle and Vigilant of this city, and the Hope of Allegheny; delegation from Philadelphia; members of the Duquesne. The procession took up its line of march for Wilkins Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, to which ample justice was done. Upon the removal of the cloth an organization was effected by calling the Mayor to the chair, when toasts were drunk and responded to. The best of good feeling prevailed, and the entertainment was kept up until a late hour. The excursionists will leave for Philadelphia this afternoon at four o'clock. The firemen of the city are endeavoring to render their short stay with us as pleasant as possible, and they are succeeding admirably.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Tuesday.*

THE FREEDMEN.

Large Meeting in Choctaw, Ala.—The Emigration Scheme—Rebel Outrage.

CHICAGO, August 16.—A tremendous colored meeting was held yesterday in Choctaw county, Alabama. About 7000 freedmen were present. Resolutions were passed with regard to the emigration scheme, and it was determined to send a committee to Washington to confer with the authorities for free transportation. The meeting was repeatedly disturbed by ill-disposed white persons, but no casualties occurred.

Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—General Jeff. C. Davis, of Kentucky, forwards the following statistical report of Bureau affairs in the State for July:—

Sub-Districts	*Contracts made.*	*Average wages.*	*Cruelties on blacks by whites.*	*Arrests made.*
Lexington.....	63	$12 54	7	1
Louisville.....	16	14·00	26	2
North-Western....	7	8.75	none	none
Southern District.	none	none	1	none
Headquarters	22	11 85	9	6
Total.....	108	$11·68½	43	9

The Treatment of Freedmen in Louisiana and Texas.

The *Houston Telegraph*, in noticing the mobbing of Mr. Ruby, a teacher of a colored school at Jackson, Louisiana, says:—

"The attack, beating, kicking, and dragging of Mr. Ruby seems to be entirely without excuse. He had but newly arrived, and his only offense was that of instructing his fellow people of color. Yet his treatment was most cruel. A great many of these outrages have occurred in Louisiana. We are glad to know that the people of Texas have been much kinder to the colored school-teachers, and while we could wish that there was less prejudice toward them, still we congratulate ourselves that Texans have not disgraced themselves as have the people of Louisiana.

"We are beginning to recognize the fact that our comfort and perhaps our safety demand that the negro be educated and raised above his present abject condition. We believe that no personal violence has been offered to any teacher under the Bureau, either white or black. This argues for us a higher state of civilization than our neighbors enjoy. We believe that the colored schools of Texas are the most prosperous of those established in the Southern States. They are conducted without expense to the Government, being entirely supported by the blacks themselves.

A Convention of Seceders from the Presbyterian General Assemblies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 16.—A Conference of Rebel ministers and laymen, composed of disaffected Presbyterians, dissatisfied with the action of the General Assembly on the slavery question, is in session here. About 30 ministers and 40 laymen, chiefly from Kentucky and Missouri, are in attendance. Disappointment is expressed that Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, is absent, as the Conference contemplates forming an independent Old School Church. To-day, resolutions were passed, in substance as follows:—

To prepare a statement of doctrines, ecclesiastical principles and policy, on which to stand, as against the unscriptural and unconstitutional acts of the Assemblies of 1861 and 1866 inclusive, to be adopted as the official action of this Conference.

To prepare a popular warning against the errors of the General Assembly of five years back.

To urge co-operation in this movement from all who are opposed to the aforesaid acts of the Assembly.

Committees were appointed to carry out these resolutions. Dr. Wilson, author of the "Declaration and Testimony," is to be chairman of the first committee, and Stuart Robinson, late of Canada, of the second.

Wheat Not Much Damaged—The Quality Not Below the Average.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The summary of the latest trustworthy information from Wisconsin, where it was thought the wheat was very much injured, shows the previous estimate of damage to have been too large. More than one-half of the crop seems entirely unharmed, and the quality of the rest, only in exceptional cases, will not be much below the average in former years, though the quantity secured will be some less, on account of its ripeness.

—Very recently there have been rediscovered in Brazil the rich silver mines worked by the Jesuits A similar rediscovery is reported in South California, where the Indians were compelled and bribed to silence by the Jesuits who worked the mines.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer,
8 17 7t Philadelphia

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H Thompsons, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,	500 Shovels,
50 Ambulances,	300 Spades,
3300 pounds Rope, assorted,	500 feet of Hose,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,	831 Buckets,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,	214 Blankets,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,	247 Lanterns,
700 McC and other Saddles,	12 boxes window Glass,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,	85 Glazed Sash,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,	436 Martingales with Hames,
500 Chopping Axes,	Wagon covers,
	Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
	Stove-pipe,
	Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 420 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfit; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 5t Auctioneers.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

KNEASS & CO.
(Late of, and successors to M. Magee & Co.),
HAVING MOVED INTO THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 631 MARKET Street,
NEAR SEVENTH,

Invite purchasers before buying to examine their Stock, which is unsurpassed for variety in the Union, and compare their prices with other establishments.

Our motto is to buy our customers with our goods.

8 16 3t*

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps, and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored, of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.

L. B. FLANDERS & CO.,
No. 1625 POPLAR street, Philadelphia.
No. 28 North WILLIAM Street, New York.

We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. (8 14 1m

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
in variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m§9 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street.
8 17 1m) One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS, MINOR CHILDREN,
OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street,
8 15 7t Second story front room.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. [8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 11m) UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m) Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST
Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

$6·50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.
100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $4·50 and $5.
EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.
FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
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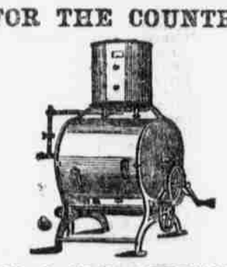

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